

The Ellsworth American.

VOL. LXIV.

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IF PAID IN ADVANCE, \$1.50.

ELLSWORTH, MAINE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER
AT THE ELLSWORTH POSTOFFICE.

No. 6.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

BURRILL NATIONAL BANK ELLSWORTH, MAINE

A Thrifty Boy's Example

is a blessing to the other boys of the community—guiding them to also form habits of economy that are lasting. Do not be discouraged because you only have a little money to deposit—come to the Burrill National Bank, and start an account now.

BIJOU THEATRE

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 6-7

"The Beautiful Lie"

Matinee Thursday at 2

Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8-9

"Freckles"

Matinee at 2. Show starts at 7.30 in the evening.

The War Calls to You

Go to your postoffice—your bank—and buy interest-bearing Government bonds to help win the war. Buy your first 25c Thrift Stamp to-day; and buy more as often as you can. Save and invest.

The best investment in the world.

Ask your Postmaster
or any Banker

Shoe and Harness Repairs by Parcel Post

Mail changes paid one way. Mark your address carefully.
Prompt Delivery. Best of Stock and Workmanship.

Bluehill Shoe and Harness Hospital
Established 5 Years

Ed. G. Williams, :-: Bluehill, Me.
Local Agent for Stage and Express

C. C. BURRILL & SON
—Established 1867—

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Representing some of the leading companies of this and foreign countries

PLUMBING,

Hot Water Heating, Furnace
Work and Jobbing.

HONEST WORK: HONEST PRICES

Twenty Years' Experience.
Personal attention to all details. Telephone
or mail orders promptly attended to.

EDWARD F. BRADY,
Grant St., Ellsworth, Me.
Telephone 173-2.

Home-Made Marmalade and Shrub FOR SALE

Miss Caroline Harrington
Ellsworth, Maine

Ellsworth Steam Laundry

All Kinds of Laundry Work. NAPHTHA CLEANING
Goods called for and delivered
Special attention to parcel post work

H. B. ESTEY & CO., Proprietors
State Street, Ellsworth, Me.

Wood Wanted

We are in the market for
White Birch, Yellow Birch,
Rock Maple, also Poplar.
Good Prices, according to
quality of stock. Please call
at our office or address

Ellsworth Hardwood Co.

I make a specialty of repairing for garments
at low prices; work guaranteed. Also all
kinds of cleaning, pressing, cleansing and
repairing. Bear in mind that when you need
a suit or overcoat I have a small but well
selected stock, and it will pay you to look it
over before you decide.

DAVID FRIEND
Main Street Ellsworth

Albert N. Cushman

Electrician and Contractor

Electric Supplies and Fixtures

Estey Building - Ellsworth
Telephone 38-11

LOCAL AFFAIRS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Bijou theatre
The Burrill National Bank
Hancock Co Savings Bank
Elizabeth Googins—Nurse
Union Trust Co—Bank book lost
Notice of foreclosure—Carrie S Brown
—Frank N Brown
—A C Hagerthy

BLUEHILL:
G W Clay—Percheron mares for sale
BOSTON, MASS.:
Loyal Protective Ins Co

SCHEDULE OF MAILS
AT ELLSWORTH POSTOFFICE.
In effect, Jan. 20, 1918.

MAILS RECEIVED.
Week Days.
FROM WEST—6.41 a.m.; 4.14 p.m.
FROM EAST—11.10 a.m.; 6.22 p.m.
MAILS CLOSING AT POSTOFFICE
GOING WEST—10.30 a.m.; 5.50 p.m.
GOING EAST—6.10 a.m.; 3.35 p.m.

Registered mail should be at postoffice half
an hour before mail closes.

WEATHER IN ELLSWORTH.

For Week Ending at Midnight Tuesday,
Feb. 5, 1918.
[From observations taken at the power
station of the Bar Harbor & Union River
Power Co. in Ellsworth. Precipitation is
given in inches for the twenty-four hours
ending at midnight.]

Temperature	Weather	Precipitation		
4 a.m.	12 m.	forenoon	afternoon	station
Wed -6	-22	clear	clear	
Thurs -5	-21	fair	clear	
Fri -8	-19	cloudy, fair	clear	
Sat -14	-19	cloudy, fair	clear	
Sun -8	-21	snow	snow	.32
Mon -28	-32	snow, cloudy	snow, fair	.09
Tues -8	-4	fair	fair	

Average temperature for Jan., 1917, 21.3°.

Mrs. F. T. Doyle has returned from a
visit in Portland.

The Unitarian club will have a dance
Friday evening at Hancock hall.

The Thursday club will meet with Mrs.
M. Y. McGown to-morrow afternoon.

Night Officer Joseph McIntosh, who has
been seriously ill, is now improving
rapidly.

William H. H. Rice relief corps will
meet with Mrs. H. F. Wescott to-morrow
afternoon at 2.30.

The woman's club will meet next Tues-
day afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs.
Harry W. Haynes.

There will be another of the juvenile
dancing parties at Society hall Saturday
afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Henry M. Hall has received news of the
safe arrival in France on Feb. 1, of his son,
First Lieut. M. Ludike Hall.

Captain and Mrs. A. B. Holt of South
Gouldsboro are in Ellsworth for a few days
on their return from a visit in New York
and Boston.

The regular meeting of the literature
club, scheduled for next Monday, has been
postponed to Feb. 18. The meeting will
be with Mrs. E. J. Collins.

Owing to war and other conditions, the
food fair planned to be given in Ellsworth
under the management of the Knights of
Pythias has been given up.

Rev. George Gorwood of Bangor will
substitute at the Methodist church next
Sunday, morning and evening, owing to
the illness of Rev. R. H. Moyle.

A pleasant surprise was given Miss Mar-
garet Davis at her home on Birch ave-
nue, Friday evening, when twelve of her
friends called to celebrate her birthday.
Delicious refreshments were served and a
fine musical program was carried out,
with Miss Charlotte Whitcomb at the piano.

The newly-formed school superintend-
ence union composed of the towns of
Ellsworth, Surry and Dedham has organ-
ized by the election of M. Y. McGown of
Ellsworth as chairman and J. O. Conary
of Surry as secretary. W. H. Patten,
superintendent of the Ellsworth-Franklin
union for the past three years, was
elected superintendent of the new union
for the ensuing year.

Edward H. Emerson of Corea, Japan,
who left for Ellsworth early in January
on being advised of the critical illness
of his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Emerson,
arrived here yesterday morning. His
many Ellsworth friends are pleased to
see him after his long absence, but greet-
ings are mingled with expressions of
sympathy that he was unable to reach
here before the death of his mother,
which occurred January 16.

Daniel Welch died Saturday, after an
illness of a few weeks. He was born in
Ellsworth about sixty-six years ago,
and all his life had been spent here. A
severe illness in childhood left him
severely handicapped in life, and under
this he struggled bravely for years.
Everybody knew him; he had many
friends and no enemies. He leaves one
sister, Mrs. Annie Murch, of Boston.

Rumors have been afloat for some time
that shipbuilding was to be resumed in
Ellsworth. It is true that several parties
have been looking over the situation here,
and some local men have also been in-
vestigating the matter. Out of these rumors
has grown the story that yards have been
taken and the mill of Fred H. Tinker
leased for sawing. As a matter of fact,
nothing definite has been done. The rumor
has resulted in the story that Mr.
Tinker would not do any custom sawing,
which is not a fact. He will continue his
business as before.

The minstrel show under the auspices
of Donaghy lodge, Knights of Pythias,
will be given at Hancock hall next Mon-
day evening. Harry L. Crabtree will be

interlocutor and Kenneth Royal, Ralph
Royal, George Liberty and Walter Smith
end men. Specialties will include solos
by all the end men, duets by Hazel Giles
and Richard Harvey, and Mr. and Mrs.
Crabtree, solos by Mary Ann Morrison
and Isabel Falvey, a pickaninny sketch
by Elleneen Doyle and specialty by Wal-
ter J. Clark, Jr. A dance will follow the
entertainment. Tickets for the show are
now on sale at R. H. Smith's.

Acting on advices from headquarters,
several changes have just been inaugu-
rated at the Ellsworth postoffice. Those
most directly affecting the public are the
opening and closing hours. Delivery,
stamp and parcel post windows are now
open continuously from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30
p.m., not being closed even during the
distribution of mail. The money order
window is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Another order issued from headquarters is
that no more carrier letters shall be de-
livered at the office except in case of ad-
vance request that a certain letter ex-
pected be placed in the general delivery.
Leon E. Rowe has been appointed money-
order clerk, and Fred D. Fields special
clerk in auditing department.

The house of Mrs. Julia Gray on Spruce
street was badly damaged by fire Monday
afternoon. The lower floor of the house
was occupied by Roscoe H. Smith and
family and the second floor by Mrs. Gray.
Monday afternoon a chimney of the house
burned out, and a still alarm was sent in
for the firemen. It was believed that all
danger had passed when the firemen left,
but about an hour later fire was discovered
in the partitions. It rapidly worked its
way through the walls and between the
floors through a large part of the house,
practically ruining it. Nearly all of Mr.
Smith's furniture was removed, but
nothing was removed from the upper
floor. Mrs. Gray had an insurance of
\$1,000 on the house and a small insurance
on the furniture. Mr. Smith's loss is
covered by insurance.

The engagement of Miss Lucia H.
Burpee of Rockland and Adelbert L.
Miles of Ellsworth was announced Mon-
day evening of last week at a dinner given
in honor of the bride-elect by Miss Helen
Webb of Rockland. The announcement
came in the form of a telegram from a
friend of the bride visiting in Boston:
"Girls, beware of aerial bomb coming
directly to disclose marriage plans.
Watch Lucia and Bert. Congratulations."
Miss Burpee is a graduate of Rockland
high school, 1911, a young lady of musical
ability and personal charm, and most
popular with the younger set. Mr. Miles
is a graduate of the University of Maine
law school, 1917, was admitted to the bar
last fall, and is now practicing in Camden,
where he is in the office of J. H. Mont-
gomery. Date for the wedding has not
been set, but it will probably take place
in the spring or early summer.

FLOUR REGULATIONS.

Wheat and Substitutes, Half-and-
Half, to Consumers.

Regulations governing the sale of flour
issued by the United States food admin-
istration will be rigidly enforced by the
food administrator for Maine, Dr. Leon S.
Merrill. In a statement given out Thurs-
day he asserted that hoarding of flour will
not be tolerated. He said:

"The recent regulations issued by the
food administration governing the sale of
flour, may be divided into two very de-
finite regulations.

"First—Retail dealers are not permitted
to sell to the consumer more wheat flour
and wheat flour substitutes than will sup-
ply that family for more than thirty days.
This does not mean that they are com-
pelled to sell thirty days' supply, but that
they must not sell more than thirty days'
supply of the two combined—wheat flour
and wheat flour substitutes.

"Second—Dealers, both wholesale and
retail, are forbidden to sell consumer
wheat flour without they also sell to
at the same time an equal amount by
weight of one or more of the following
products: Corn meal, corn starch, corn
flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour,
rice flour, oat meal, rolled oats, buck-
wheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato
flour, soybean flour and feterita flour,
and meals.

"It should be observed that several of
the products named are ordinarily used
for other purposes than making bread.
For example, rice, oat meal, rolled oats and
buckwheat flour. These are products that
most stores have a supply of, and they can
thus limit the amount of flour sold to
thirty days' supply."

County Road Meeting.

The State highway commission is ar-
ranging a series of county road meetings
to be held throughout the State. The
meeting for Hancock county will be held
at the courthouse Thursday, Feb. 28,
from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The purpose of these meetings is to dis-
cuss highway matters of mutual interest
to the State highway department and the
towns. It is hoped to have a large attend-
ance of the municipal officers, road com-
missioners and patrolmen of the towns of
the county.

One object, also, on the part of the
State department, is to clear up any ques-
tion there may be in the minds of mu-
nicipal officers as to the transactions be-
tween the State and towns.

Songs of the Heart.

The finest music of the greatest or-
chestra on earth cannot help a heart
along to happiness as the songs do that
the heart sings to itself—songs of
cheer, of patience, of trust, of un-
selfish love. These make the melody
of life, and grow stronger and sweeter
by practice year by year.—Exchange.

Our Increasing Deposits

Deposits Jan. 29, 1910—	\$1,170,670.61
" " 1911—	1,200,101.21
" " 1912—	1,203,828.36
" " 1913—	1,352,335.06
" " 1914—	1,442,055.92
" " 1915—	1,479,348.58
" " 1916—	1,526,067.02
" " 1917—	1,693,018.12

Deposits Jan. 29, 1918—\$1,812,309.33

Did this splendid increase in deposits come to us by chance?
NO. Chance played little if any part in this remarkable increase
of business.

Our reasons are the strong and sound financial condition of our
institution, having at this time capital, surplus and undivided
profits accounts, together with stockholders' liability amounting to
nearly \$350,000. This is a protective fund against deposits and
stands between the depositor and any possible loss.

Our methods of doing business, class of service rendered and our
efficient and conservative management also contribute largely to
this success.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of Ellsworth, Me.

BUY U. S. "Baby Bonds"

Until February 28 the United States Government will sell 5-year
bonds (face value \$5.00) for \$4.13. One cent more, each month there-
after.

You can buy them now, or else buy 16 U. S. Thrift Stamps at 25c
each—one or more at a time—and trade these for a \$5.00 Bond by pay-
ing 13c for the exchange.

Ask your Postmaster, any Bank or Trust Co.

This space contributed by the Hancock County Savings Bank to the W. S. S. Publicity
Campaign.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS

I will ask—are you keeping insurance on your property to correspond with the
increased price of building materials? How about your stock?

O. W. Tapley, Fire Insurance Ellsworth

THE ARMY DRAFT.

More Men Will Appear for Physical
Examination Next Week.

Calls are being sent out for 180 more
men of Class 1 to appear next week for
physical examination, sixty each day
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CLASSIFICATION BY DISTRICT BOARD.

The district board announces the fol-
lowing classification of Hancock county
men:

Roy E. Albee, Bar Harbor, 1-A.
Daniel B. Allen, Bluehill Falls, 1-E.
Forrest H. Carter, Surry, 1-E.
Hollis O. Carter, Mariaville, 1-F.
Francis N. Dunbar, Bluehill, 4-C.
Leon V. Eastman, Bucksport, 1-E.
Frank L. Gerrish, Winter Harbor, 1-E.
Charles H. Grant, Stonington, 1-A.
Maynard L. Gray, N. Brooksville, 1-A.
Samuel A. Holway, Orland, 1-E.
Lysander H. Hooper, North Jay, 1-A.
George A. Hutchings, Orland, 1-E.
Christopher W. Lawler, S. W. Harbor,
1-F.

Arthur H. Leach, Penobscot, 1-E.
Harvey Meader, Ellsworth, 1-A.
Byron Merchant, Lamoine, 1-A.
Samuel D. Mitchell, Bar Harbor, 1-A.
Leon W. Perkins, Penobscot, 1-A.
Emory H. Smith, Lamoine, 1-A.
John H. Snow, Bluehill, 1-A.
Fred W. Staples, S. Penobscot, 2-D.
Leo A. Sullivan, Stonington, 1-A.

A Winter to be Remembered.

This winter of 1917-18 is one to be re-
membered. It has placed an embargo on
the Hancock county coast, more rigid
than any fuel or food conservation order
yet conceived. Steamboat traffic all
along the coast has been suspended, and
mails and supplies are going by the over-
land route largely through Ellsworth.

The ferry service to Bar Harbor has
been suspended since Saturday, when the
steamer Pemquid broke down soon after
leaving the Mt. Desert Ferry wharf for
the morning trip, and is now frozen in.
Mails and express to Bar Harbor have
since been going by team from Ellsworth.

The government ice-breaker Surprise
was at Bar Harbor last night, and ex-
pected to start work to-day breaking out
the ferry route. The steamer Samoset is
waiting to go on the route as soon as it
is broken open.

Mails to Stonington also go through
Ellsworth and across Eggemoggin reach
on the ice. Southwest Harbor reports no
water in sight, sea and land alike an ex-
pense of snow and ice. People are cross-
ing on the ice six miles between Stoning-
ton and Isle au Haut.

At some of the isolated islands off the
coast, where light-keepers and their
families or fishermen are the only inhab-
itants, there is real suffering. A govern-
ment ice-breaking steamer has gone with
relief to many of these islands, whose
regular source of supplies has been cut
off.

To Enroll Men for Sea Service.

Over 500 druggists have volunteered for
war duty as recruiting agents for the new
merchant marine. Each will conduct an
enrolling station at his store, at which
young Americans, seventeen to twenty-
seven years of age, may enroll for train-
ing as sailors, firemen, oilers, water-
tenders, cooks or stewards on ships of a
training squadron maintained by the
shipping board.

The druggists volunteering for this
duty in Hancock county are as follows:
Fred A. Gonyea, Bar Harbor; Richard B.
Stover, Bucksport; E. G. Moore, Ells-
worth; Philip W. Small, Stonington.

THREATENING FIRE.

Bijou Theatre Building Guttled in
Below Zero Weather.

A fire with terrible possibilities
threatened Ellsworth early yesterday
morning, when the Bijou theatre build-
ing in the rear of the business blocks on
Main street was badly damaged. With
the thermometer fifteen to twenty below
zero, a northwest gale blowing and the
fire under good headway when discovered,
conditions and the locality of the fire
seemed just such as it has often been
predicted would mean the sweeping out
of the business section of Ellsworth.
The long building, formerly known as
the Mason storehouse, stretches along
the rear of several frame blocks on Main
street, at one end being connected with
one of them and separated from others
by only a few feet.

The fire was discovered from his home
by Dr. Harvard Greeley shortly after 3
o'clock. He aroused Sheriff Wescott,
who turned in the alarm. When the
firemen arrived, the whole lower floor,
occupied as a picture theatre, was a mass
of flames. The raised double floor,
making an air space between, made it
a peculiarly difficult fire to get at.
The firemen succeeded, however, in
confining the fire practically to the one
floor. Only in a few places did the fire
penetrate to the floor above, occupied
as a storehouse by H. C. Austin & Co.

The portion of the building occupied
as a picture theatre was practically
guttled. The effect of the heat on the
opera chairs with which the theatre was
equipped was peculiar, the veneer facing
of the chairs curling off.

How the fire started is a mystery. The
point of origin seemed near the picture
booth on the north side of the building.
During the colder months of the winter,
Mrs. Campbell, proprietor of the picture
theatre, moves to the Odd Fellows block,
so that the theatre was not at this time
occupied.

The building and theatre chairs and
fittings are owned by Dr. A. C. Hagerthy.
There was an insurance of \$1,500 on
building and \$500 on furnishings.

H. C. Austin & Co. suffered a heavy
loss from smoke and water on stock in
the storeroom, but it is believed this loss
will be covered by the insurance.

Probate Court To-morrow.

Owing to the ice embargo on Bar Har-
bor, Judge of Probate B. E. Clark was
unable to reach Ellsworth yesterday for
the regular term of the probate court, and
it has been postponed until Thursday.

Rowboat in Three Pieces.

A rowboat for light service has been
invented which can be taken apart in
three pieces for carting and shipping.

COMING EVENTS.

Thursday, Feb. 28—County road meet-
ing at courthouse in Ellsworth.

Advertisements.

NURSE

Miss M. Elizabeth Googins,
94 Franklin St., Ellsworth
Telephone, 149-3

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 6.—First Quarter, February 10, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 3:7-9.—Memory Verse, Matt. 16:24.—Golden Text, Mark 3:14.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Because of the multitudes who followed Christ pressing upon him for healing, he withdrew himself, with his disciples to the sea and asked for a boat that he might separate a little from the crowd who thronged him. Later he went out into a mountain to pray and continued all night in prayer to God. His words often come to mind as we go with him from day to day and meditate upon his words and works. "The living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father" (John 6:57). Although on earth in the midst of such adverse circumstances, his heart was in heaven. He lived there more than on earth, and spoke of himself as "The Son of Man who is in Heaven" (John 3:13). When we learn in some measure his secret we will be overcomers as never before. As those who are risen with Christ, whose life is hid with Christ in God, it is our privilege to set our affections on things above, and see things from his point of view.

After his night of communion with his Father, he called unto him whom he would, and they came to him (v. 13). We must always think of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit as being of one mind and working together in perfect accord, as when they said, "Let us make man in our image;" "Let us go down;" "Who will go for us?" (Gen. 1:26; 11:7; Isa. 6:8.) If we are willing to be wholly for God, wholeheartedly his, the blessed Trinity will live in us and work out their purpose through us (John 14:23; Phil. 2:13).

He called these men to him that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth (v. 14). He reminded them, on the last night that he was with them ere he was crucified, that he had chosen them and ordained them that they should bear abiding fruit, and to that end ask of the Father in his name, on his business, whatever they desired. But he warned them that they would be hated and even killed for his sake (John 15:18, 20, 21; 16:2-4). He also said that of the twelve whom he had chosen one was a devil (John 6:70, 71), and the full why and wherefore of this we may not perhaps understand at present, but we must rest assured that "As for God his way is perfect" (Ps. 18:30). We saw in a previous lesson that to be a true disciple we must first be redeemed, now the Lord Jesus knew that Judas Iscariot was not redeemed, and never in any way pointed him out until that last night that he was such a bad man. So we must wait for further light upon this perplexity. Some of the others were a perplexing problem also, for he said on that last night to one of them, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known me, Philip?" None of them seemed to understand him, and not one of them believed that he would die and rise again though he repeatedly told them he would (John 14:9; 20:9; Matt. 16:9, 11). Yet he sent them forth to preach, and gave them power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out demons (vs. 14-15). When he sent the seventy he gave them similar power and authority, and they returned rejoicing in all that he had done through them, and that even demons were subject to them through his name. He told them that it was a greater cause of rejoicing to know that their names were written in heaven (Luke 10:20). Compare Phil. 4:3, and see Rev. 20:15. Though there may be now, probably are, among those who profess to be his, many who are not his at all, let each one for himself and herself make sure of really receiving Christ, and then, whatever may be the cost or the sacrifice, determine to be ever, only, all for him, counting nothing worth while but to know him better, and live to make him known to others.

Thus we will surely be counted beside ourselves, as he was, or be accused of being in league with the devil (vs. 21, 22), but if so it should be to us a great cause of rejoicing (Luke 6:22, 23; Matt. 5:11, 12). His remark in verse 27 points us onward to the time when he himself shall blind the strong one, the devil, and make all the kingdoms of this world his own, and fill the earth with his glory, for up to the present time, and for how much longer no one can tell, the whole world lieth in the wicked one, who is the prince and god of this world (Rev. 20:1-3; 11:15; 1 John 5:19; John 12:31; 14:30; 2 Cor. 4:4). Let us beware of him, resist him, listen to none of his lies, nor to any teacher who would turn us away from him who is the Truth, truly God and truly man, not merely divine but really and truly God who was manifest in the flesh, and having died for our sins is now at the right hand of God for us; he is in heaven for us, we on earth for him. If the honor bestowed upon his disciples of being to him as his brother, and sister, and mother, does not awaken in us an intense desire to walk worthy of such a relationship it must be because we do not believe it. What shall we say to his assurance that he loved us as the Father loves him (John 15:9), or to that seemingly greater one in John 17:23?

Mutual Benefit Column.

EDITED BY "AUNT MADDIE".

Its Motto: "Helpful and Hopeful."

The purposes of this column are succinctly stated in the title and motto—it is for the mutual benefit, and aims to be helpful and hopeful. Being for the common good, it is for the common use—a public servant, a purveyor of information and suggestion, a medium for the interchange of ideas. In this capacity it solicits communications, and its success depends largely on the support given it in this respect. Communications must be signed, but the name of writer will not be printed except by permission. Communications will be subject to approval or rejection by the editor of the column, but none will be rejected without good reason. Address all communications to

THE AMERICAN, Ellsworth, Me.

TO SAVE OUR COAL.

There was a town of many creeds That never could agree, Till one cold winter froze them To perfect unity:

To save our coal if not our souls Said they, till winter's done, Let's close our varied churches And worship all in one. If all the creeds had one belief And followed gospel text, 'T would save much coal in this life, And also in the next.

—Feliz J. O'Neil
Sent by Irish Molly.

Dear M. E.:

I do feel guilty, don't you? So few letters for Aunt Maddie, although she does give us such good things to think about, that I wish she could do it all the time. My letters always seem stale. Now, right here, I want to thank Aunt Susan for sending the answer that I asked for to the column, and also to "Moss" for the "House by the Side of the Road." I have a poem by the same author that I shall send soon to the column.

I like Sam Walter Foss' writings. The one I have is "The Call to Arms," and I think it fine, but maybe I am not a good judge, but "My House by the Side of the Road" appeals to me, for it is not "a friend to man" how are we filling our mission here? Oh, I like these things that set you thinking.

To Sadie I want to say of the "nameless sound," I have heard my mother tell of that same sound, and of her going out at night to listen for it, and that her mother taught her about it. There are many sounds at twilight that are quiet, and very interesting to me. One of many is the call of the hermit thrush—a sweet note like calling to its mate to see if all's well; then the sleepy note of the nightingale. "All's well."

I had thoughts in asking for the poem it might start some questions from different ones, and we might have something to talk about, besides the war and the shortage of sugar. Is there a shortage of tobacco, I wonder? There seems to be a shortage of candy; anyway, there must be a shortage of peanut brittle, for I have tried all winter to get some, and can't. I thought that was made of molasses, and surely I could get that.

I think now there must be a small supply of tobacco, for I don't see so many pipes smoking along the road as I did last summer. Seemed then that every man was holding on to a pipestem. With a deadly grip of his teeth, afraid it would get away with him. Never fear, Mr. Man, you will be left, but your pipe will get away with your money.

Aunt Maria, send us a good, long, jolly letter. How many hams have you smoked? Also bacon? Meh, how are your chickens? Mine are on the conservation list. I have some that are seven months old, and have not got down to business yet. That's too much conservation of food for me—and corn and meat at \$4.25. My old hens are doing better than that, but those palates! Well, they will make me a good many good dinners.

Was it Aunt Susan-by-the-Sea who sent in the quotation: "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them though how we will." There are so many Susans and aunts that I don't know where to place them. I have been reading it to-day, and the few lines before it are very interesting. It's in act 5, scene 2. I am reading other things in the same book. It's a change.

IRISH MOLLY.

Thanks, Irish Molly, for the new things you have given us to think about: We are always glad to hear from you. To "H." I will say, the drop cakes are fine. I can recommend that recipe, as also the book, "A Hilltop on the Maine," which we have just completed. "My Four Years in Germany" written by James W. Gerard, our last ambassador to Germany, is a book worth reading in these times. It is a revelation of Germany's spirit and national life.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who has been much quoted in our column, has been commissioned a chaplain in the naval reserve with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The Moon in Japanese Poetry.

Japanese fondness for moon-gazing must not be interpreted as a pure feeling of joy in the presence of beauty; it is mixed with melancholy sentiment, says the New East. The soul is touched with strange and deep pathos when looking at the moon with night sky as a background and—silence. Shikawa had the idea when he said: "As I, in solitude, look attentively upon the moon, I seem to merge into oneness with her." This attitude toward nature quite differs from that which one feels at sight of the first touch of day a spot of high light upon the top of Mount Fuji.

Mexican Known by His Hat.

In Mexico, the hat is the symbol of a man's standing in the community. The grandees of old Spain enjoyed the privilege of standing covered in the royal presence. The result was that they lived with one another in the size and splendor of their hats; and the common people followed this example as best they might. In time, therefore, the hat became as distinctive on the heads of the men as the mantilla on those of the women.

WORST WINTER IN YEARS

Snow, wind and extreme cold caused more colds this winter than in past years. Foley's Honey and Tar proved its worth in thousands of homes. Men, women and children checked colds and coughs and prevented serious consequences from exposure. It clears the passages, heals raw inflamed membranes, banishes irritation and tickling throat. Mrs. Edward Street, R. 37, Clinton, O., says: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar the only medicine for coughs and colds and recommend it highly."—Moore's Drug Store.

Advertisements.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.



It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

PLANTS NEED WINTER COLD

Exposure to Low Temperature Is Required to Prepare for Another Period of Growth.

The role of winter cold in plant growth has recently been described by Dr. F. V. Coville. After the period of growth in spring and summer there is a period of dormancy before cold weather sets in, and if plants are maintained artificially at a high temperature this dormant period persists. Exposure to cold is needed to activate the plant for another period of growth. Perhaps the liberation of enzymes acts on the stored starches, converting them into sugars, or the phenomenon may be due to a change in the permeability of the cell membrane.

Though normally the stimulus required for a renewal of growth is supplied by cold, mechanical injury or a period of drying may have the same effect. The process occurs independently in any exposed part of a plant, so that if one or two branches of a plant is kept continually warm while the other is subjected to the usual winter chilling, the former will not develop on the return of summer temperatures, though the latter develops as usual. It would be interesting to learn what stimulus takes the place of cold in the equatorial regions.

FREEDOM CAUSE OF INSANITY

Mental Disease Prevalent in Russia After the Revolution Is Termed "Mass Psychosis."

The Russian revolution has produced a mental disease which is characterized by Prof. P. J. Rosenbach, president of the Association of Psychiatrists, as "mass psychosis." In other words, the birth of political freedom has been driving many persons insane. It is a mistake to assume that war makes sane men mad, according to Professor Rosenbach, who says that during the war he has treated between 6,000 and 7,000 insane soldiers, but that in no case did he discover that the victim's mental affliction had been caused by war horrors or privations.

During the first month of the revolution the rate of morbidity from mental disease rose to an astonishing extent. Professor Rosenbach inquired into the victims' antecedents and found, he says, that these men and women had been entirely normal and that they did not come from tainted families. He ascribes their sudden insanity to the sudden and drastic changes in Russian political, social and intellectual life. One of the symptoms of "mass psychosis," he says, is "infatuation with committees, delegations and demonstrations." Similar phenomena were observed during the French revolution after the war of 1870-71, Professor Rosenbach observes.

Population Congestion.

According to the most reliable estimates the population of our globe in 1913 was 1,631,517,000. Two-thirds of this total (Europe, 448,000,000; India, 302,000,000; China proper, 226,000,000; Japan, without dependencies, 52,000,000) are concentrated upon less than one-seventh of the earth's surface.

The eight largest cities of Japan (1913) are: Tokyo, 2,100,000 inhabitants; Osaka, 1,228,000; Kioto, 422,000; Yokohama, 364,000; Nagoya, 378,000; Kobe, 378,000; Nagasaki, 170,000; and Hiroshima, 143,000.

Korea, whose population was not exactly known before its annexation to Japan, had, in 1913, a population of 15,478,000.

CONSTANT SUFFERER FINDS RELIEF

"I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble and three months ago was down sick in bed for my back ached so severely I couldn't get up," writes C. F. Reynolds, 412 Herrick St., Elmira, N. Y. "While in this condition we read of Foley Kidney Pills so I was up out of bed. In a few days I strengthened kidneys and bladder. Recommended for backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints."—Moore's Drug Store.

Among the Grangers.

This column is devoted to the Grange, especially to the granges of Hancock county. The column is open to all grangers for the discussion of topics of general interest, and for reports of grange meetings. Make letters short and concise. All communications must be signed, but names will not be printed except by permission of the writer. All communications will be subject to approval by the editor, but none will be rejected without good reason.

CASTINE, 250.

Jan. 19, officers were installed by Past Master Heath, assisted by J. W. Bowden and wife. Coffee and sandwiches were served.

HARBORSIDE 478, SOUTH BROOKSVILLE.

Jan. 30, two candidates were instructed in the first and second degrees. The lecturer presented a fine program. It was voted to have a contest between the brothers and sisters for the side furnishing the best program. The losing side will furnish a supper. Each side will have two nights.

BAYSIDE, 476, ELLSWORTH.

At the last regular meeting Capt. Estey's side furnished the program. At the next meeting Capt. Remick will have charge of the lecture hour. The first and second degrees will be conferred upon two candidates.

ARBUTUS, 450, SURRY.

At the regular meeting Saturday evening there was a fine program. About fifty were present. The first two degrees will be given at the next meeting.

GOOD WILL, 376, AMHERST.

Officers were installed Saturday evening, by Deane Archer, assisted by Rhodella Smith. Owing to bad traveling, the attendance was small. Hulled corn and milk were served.

LA MOINE, 264.

Jan. 22, a meeting was held with every officer present and about forty-five in attendance. Two degrees were given to a class of three and a harvest supper was enjoyed. Jan. 29, there was a good attendance. The first and second degrees were given, followed by a short program.

GREENWOOD, 363, EASTBROOK.

A special meeting was held Saturday evening, when officers were installed by Past Master Fred C. DeMeyer, assisted by Sister Ennah DeMeyer and Brother Elwood DeMeyer. The first and second degrees will be given February 9.

EAST BLUEHILL, 252.

Officers were installed Jan. 19. Supper was served at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Welland Clay was installing officer, assisted by Deputy John F. Wood. After the installation, a short musical program was presented. There were about one hundred present.

MARIVILLE, 441.

Feb. 2, ten of the officers were installed by Sister Erna Salisbury, of Waltham grange, assisted by Sister Edna Grant of Mariaville grange. It was voted to have mothers day in May and have a speaker. A special report was given by Sister Clara Jordan of the State grange meeting. Refreshments were served.

MASSAPQUA, 477, SOUTH BLUEHILL.

Jan. 30 a short program was given. The lecturer will attend the conference in August.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has removed from our ranks, and called home our esteemed brother, Levi F. Candage, who had been a member of Massapqua grange, No. 477, for a number of years, and always a regular attendant, therefore:

Resolved, That we, as members of Massapqua grange, will ever hold in social remembrance the life of our brother.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Massapqua grange has lost a faithful member, who was always ready to do what he could for the uplifting of the order.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our records, and also sent to THE ELLSWORTH AMERICAN for publication.

GANCELO HERRICK, L. NICHOLS H. SILEY, B. E. SYLVESTER, Committee.

His Faith Vindicated.

Maramatsu San, a converted ex-convict and manager of a home for discharged prisoners at Kobe, recently needed to make a trip to Tokyo, but had only 35 cents toward his fare. With faith in God, he nevertheless started for the station. One train departed without him, but when time for the next arrived, it brought a missionary who, greeting Mr. Maramatsu, said to him: "By the way, I have been intending for some time to hand you this \$5 for your work." Mr. Maramatsu's faith was vindicated.

The Plattsburg Manual advises the daily use of Foot-Ease in the shoes. There is nothing so good for the quick relief of corns, bunions, chilblains, blisters, sore spots or calluses as this old, standard remedy. Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. Sold everywhere. Don't accept any substitute.

Advertisements.

Costs Less and Kills That Cold

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cold cure for 26 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiate—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it.

Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Protecting Your Children

The long, hard school term drains the vitality of growing children and you wonder why they are listless, puny and pale. Every school child will show marked improvement in health and growth if given

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Its rich, uniform cod liver oil gets into their blood and gives them vim, snap and zest. It creates strength to resist school sicknesses, overcome pinched faces, sallow complexions and dull eyes. High authorities have established again and again that cod liver oil promotes growth and energizes the body and brain. The imported Norwegian cod liver oil always used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

MAKE WAR ON INSECTS

Campaign to Teach Every Farmer and Keeper of Foods.

Reduction of Only 5 Per Cent of Present Losses Would Result in Saving Millions of Bushels of Important Crops.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In an effort to reduce the enormous annual loss of food caused by attacks of insects on growing crops, stored food supplies, and live stock the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the extension services of the states, is to begin a vigorous campaign to teach insect fighting.

Covering the country as effectively as possible with emergency funds made available in the food production bill just enacted by congress the entomologists will deal with every pest of important crops. Should the campaign planned result in a reduction of only 5 per cent of present losses from insects an amount aggregating millions of bushels it is estimated would be saved. It is expected that an effective campaign would result in even a larger saving.

Specialists will give demonstrations to small groups of farmers, fruit growers and others in regions where their services are most needed. Wherever it can be done persons in the community where the demonstration is being conducted will be asked to assist in preparing spray mixtures, emulsions, poisoned baits, dips, washes and the like. These persons, so far as practicable, then will be requested to assist in the application of these and other measures in order that each community in which demonstrations are given will have one or more persons acquainted with methods of assembling and applying insecticides and in the use of other remedial measures.

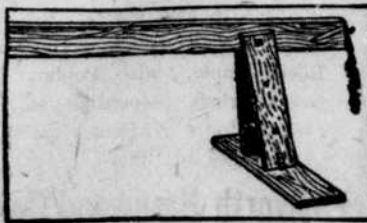
Specialists in rice insects will visit rice fields. Men familiar with the insect pests of the orchard and vineyard will be sent to those states where fruit growing is an important industry. In the large trucking areas of the country and elsewhere specialists familiar with the insects of truck crops will be detailed. Men familiar with the insect pests of cereal and forage crops will work in states where these crops are of most importance, and will give special attention to such important pests as the Hessian fly, chinch bug and joint worms.

In case of serious insect outbreaks men will be available to concentrate effort in the infested territory, to prevent, if possible, further spread of the pest. It is planned to give attention also to demonstrating and disseminating information about methods for the prevention of insect losses to stored grains, flour and other products, in mills, warehouses and granaries, and for the reduction of losses to other stored food products.

POST-PULLING MADE EASIER

Most Convenient Implement Shown in Illustration Given Herewith—How It Is Operated.

The most convenient post-puller I ever used is this one, writes Lester Mayfield in Farmers Mail and Breeze. On a base 2 feet long, two 2 by 6 uprights, 28 inches long, are bolted. The lever is a 2 by 6, about 6 1/2 feet long. Eighteen inches from one end, a hole



Handy Post Puller.

is bored, and a bolt is passed through uprights and lever. Two strap irons are bolted to the outer end of the lever, as shown, with a hook on one side and a piece of chain on the other. Raise the lever, put the chain around the post and hook it, then bear down, and up comes your post.

Value of Nation's Own History.

There is nothing that solidifies and strengthens a nation like reading of the nation's own history, whether that history is recorded in books or embodied in customs, institutions and monuments.—Joseph Anderson.

CASTINE.

BASKETBALL.

A double basketball game was played in Emerson hall Friday before the largest audience of the season, under the joint auspices of the Castine A. A. and the normal school. The boys' game between Bucksport A. A. and Castine A. A. was full of life and action, in spite of the one-sided score, 94 to 24 in favor of Castine. The Bucksport A. A. team was outwitted, outplayed, and unfamiliar with the ball.

The girls' basketball game between E. M. C. S. of Bucksport and E. S. N. S. of Castine was closely contested throughout. At the end of the first half the score was E. M. C. S. 7, normal school 6, and the score was repeatedly tied during the evening. The final score was 16-9 in favor of the normal girls. Many people considered this game to be the fastest girls' game they ever saw.

Time and time again Wasson, the Bucksport star, threatened to elench the game for her school, but as often the danger was averted through the excellent defensive play of the E. S. N. S. backs, Lovejoy and Sawyer, or the offensive work of the normal school center and forwards. E. S. N. S. excelled in passing and handling the ball. Shaw was easily the star of the game on the offensive, but had Lovejoy, for instance, faltered for a moment, the game would have been lost.

The writer has never seen a girls' basketball team show better spirit than that manifested by E. M. C. S. They certainly are good losers. Hats off to Coach Perkins. Will they be the winners when E. S. N. S. plays at Bucksport?

Jan. 29. R.

SOUTH PENOBSCOT.

Miss Lucia Perkins is quite ill at her home here.

Mrs. Allen of Sedgwick, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. B. Condon.

Herman Grindle, who has had employment at Limestone, is home.

The many friends of Wade L. Grindle will be interested to learn that he has been promoted to first lieutenant.

Jan. 3. L.

BAYSIDE.

Willis P. Sadler is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. F. B. Sadler.

W. M. York is as home after being in Surry two weeks with his uncle, M. D. Chitto.

Henry Ray returned home Friday from Skinner where he went to work in the woods recently.

Feb. 4. C. A. C.

NORTH CASTINE.

Heber Perkins has arrived home from Green Lake.

Miss Nora Billings of Deer Isle is at W. E. Ordway's.

Karl B. Dunbar has enlisted in the coast artillery.

Miss Margaret Conner is the guest of W. G. Conner and wife.

Carl Perkins is home from Florida, where he has been for two months.

Feb. 1. G.

Most disgusting skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.25 at all stores.—Adet.

Advertisements.

NOT THE ONLY ONE

There Are Other Ellsworth People Similarly Situated.

Can there be any stronger proof offered than the evidence of Ellsworth residents? After you have read the following, quietly answer the question.

A. M. Franks, carpenter, 67 High St., says: "I noticed my back was growing lame and ached severely. Finally, it got so bad, I was compelled to lay off from work and was down and out for several days. I was in this condition until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the first and when I had taken a couple of boxes, I was relieved. I have since had a cold, which settled on my kidneys, causing another attack, but Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at E. G. Moore's Drug Store, very soon removed the aching from my back and I haven't been annoyed since with the trouble." (Statement given February 7, 1905).

STILL PRAISES DOAN'S. On December 4, 1916, Mr. Franks said: "I shall never forget the benefit derived through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills at the time I recommended them before. Since then, they have always proven very beneficial when I have had need to use a kidney medicine."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 50c

BEGINNING OVER

By ANDREW PHELPS.

That was surely a love match between Ned Richards and Dorothy White. Ned was a bookkeeper and twenty-two and "just a girl" living at home. Once a year Ned had a vacation, but he generally spent it at the seashore. What he didn't know about the country and agriculture would have filled a big book. What he knew about bookkeeping would have filled another.

As for Miss Dorothy, she knew that hay came from grass, and that milk came from cows, but those facts had never interested her much and she had never gone beyond them.

They loved. It doesn't make any difference whether they fell in love at first sight, or waited for three months, and when Miss Dorothy had promised to be Ned's wife, they talked. Engaged couples generally talk, but very few of them talk as Ned and Dorothy did. There should be a lawn in front of the cottage. There should be room for a big garden behind it. They should keep hens; they should keep at least two pigs; they should raise their own vegetables, and you know what else is needed to complete the happy plans.

By and by, Ned and Dorothy were married and after a brief wedding tour, they returned home to look for the cottage. They found it. It was just the cottage they had pictured a thousand times over. They had repairs made and moved in.

That lawn! It was a lawn, or their landlord said it was, but the grass was a foot high and was matted together like a fish net. It must be mowed, however, and it was in this mowing that the first shadow fell.

Ned knew how to buy a lawnmower and to ride home proudly in the wagon with it, but he did not know how the thing worked. He was dragging it after him instead of pushing it in front, when Dorothy came to the door and laughed, to his humiliation. They were to keep chickens. Ned got a half day off and went to see a farmer to buy some fowls. A carpenter came with lumber and nails and made a chicken house.

They had planned to keep pigs, and Ned bought a couple. The carpenter came again and a pen was built, and the grunts of the pigs sounded homelike.

It was in July and far past planting time, but Ned arose with daylight and planted corn and potatoes and the seeds of many vegetables. He limped around with a lame back as a consequence, but he looked forward to a bountiful harvest. Half a dozen doves came and sat on the roof tree, and cooed, and all would have been happiness had either of the couple known as much about agriculture as they did about moving pictures. Everything the wife undertook brought a protest from her husband, and vice versa. When the hens were brought home there was no food and water for them, and they began to die off. It was only when a neighbor told them that fowls must be fed and watered that they gave them care.

"You ought to have known better," reproachfully said the wife.

"So had you," was the reply.

And when the pigs had been three days without care and were giving vent to their disgust at such carelessness the bride suddenly remembered that pigs wanted care the same as fowls, and she hurried to heat some water and to carry out some fish bones. When Ned was told of this incident he replied that anybody would have known better.

The potatoes did not sprout and the corn showed never a stalk, and each said the other ought to have known better than to plant two months too late. A few cucumber seeds sprouted, and a few vines wandered over the ground, but they died from despair after a few weeks. Never an egg did the hens lay; never an ounce of fat did those pigs take on.

One day Miss Dorothy went home to her mother, and she cried and told her all about it. One day Ned went to see his father, and he looked very solemn as he told his story. Dorothy told her mother that she and Ned must separate.

ate. Ned told his father that he could not stand this thing longer. The result was that Dorothy's mother and Ned's father made a visit to the woodland cottage that evening.

"There will be no separation," said Ned's father, when all particulars had been related. "Even an idiot can fall in love, but you have got to have common sense to retain that love."

"But, Ned says I never do anything right!" protested Dorothy.

"And she says the same thing about me!" retorted Ned.

"You had the good sense to marry each other, but you didn't have the sense to make a farm of this place," said the father. "You let the failure irritate you, and your irritation caused you to blame each other. Stop it right here! Ned, you love your wife dearly, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And you, Dorothy, love Ned?"

"Yes."

"Then kiss each other and begin all over, and you will come out all right. When you don't know a thing, ask some one who does."

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Russia's Platinum Production.

The production of platinum in the Ural district in Russia in 1916 is estimated by a correspondent of the London Mining Journal at only 78,674 troy ounces, against 107,774 ounces in 1915; 156,774 ounces in 1914, 173,642 ounces in 1913 and 175,381 ounces in 1912. The decrease last year extended to nearly all the districts, but was most marked on the Demidov estates and the Shuralov placers. The shortage of labor has been one of the causes of the decrease. The fact that all crude platinum is now requisitioned by the government has led, it is believed, to the concealment of some quantities, so that the figures given are below the real output. A considerable quantity of crude platinum is understood to be held by Russian banks, which advanced money to the producers before the metal was taken by the government.

Cave Men in America.

The cave man has long been supposed to have lived only in the old world, and if the term is used to mean the very primitive species of homo sapiens, this is true. Explorations made in Kentucky this year by scientists of the American museum, however, show that primitive men did live in caves in America. In the Mammoth cave and others they found unmistakable evidence that the mouths of the Kentucky caverns were used as dwelling places and that the Indians explored the caves and mined quartz in them. This is especially interesting because it is known that Indians did not live in this region after its discovery by white men. The American cave dwellers, therefore, must have belonged to an earlier period.

A "Dickens Spot" Going.

It is, of course, impossible to preserve all such places, but one hears with regret that "development" is to claim another Dickens landmark in London. It is an old house, overhanging the river in the neighborhood of Limehouse Hole, and was formerly occupied by the Waters family, who, for generations, there carried on the business of lightermen. The house is reached from the shore at low water by means of a flight of wooden stairs, and a recent writer relates how Richard Waters used to recount, with great interest, the visits which Charles Dickens paid to his house when engaged in writing "Our Mutual Friend." In order to secure the true local color for his riverside scenes, the novelist spent many days in the little bow windowed room overlooking the Thames, "writing away as if for dear life," as Mr. Walters would say.—Christian Science Monitor.

Replaces Human Sacrifice.

The meaning of the rite of "breaking the bottle" at the launching of ships was originally nothing short of sacrifice. Building a town or launching a ship were solemn matters to our forefathers, not to be done without devoting a life to propitiate the gods. Our timid civilization no longer dares to sacrifice a slave or a prisoner on such occasions, and therefore we break the bottle, signifying the taking of a man's life.

OVERSEAS FLYING NOT EASY

Many Difficulties Confront Those Who Would Cross the Atlantic in an Airplane.

In a paper read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland L. Desbieds explains some of the advantages and difficulties of trans-Atlantic flying. With regard to the former, the carrying of the mails in a quarter of the time at present needed for the voyage between America and Britain would, in the author's opinion, be of immense benefit, as he considers that the correspondence of a country may be taken as a measure of its commerce with other nations, and the accelerated rate of exchange of correspondence would react upon commerce and shipping.

Coming to the problem of carrying mails across the Atlantic, Mr. Desbieds considers that existing knowledge of airplane construction and propelling machinery only allows of such flights by reducing the strength of the machines employed to far below that of the airplanes now in use; consequently those undertaking the passage would run grave risks of coming to grief on the way. Some particulars of an airplane for flying the Atlantic are given in the paper, the proposed machine having a weight by itself of about four tons, which is doubled by the addition of fuel and stores, while a crew of ten men account for another fifteen hundredweight. — Chambers' Journal.

ARCTIC RELICS ARE FOUND

Records Left by Explorers More Than Fifty Years Ago Brought Back by Crocker Land Expedition.

Records left by various explorers in the frozen North, some of them more than half a century old, brought back by Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Crocker land expedition, who recently returned, are on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Among the records is a silk lining of a cap worn by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the American explorer, left by him at Rensselaer Harbor in 1853. It is marked with a leaden bullet "O. K." There is also a paper containing a record of Doctor Kane's life in the North, cut with a knife, owing to a scarcity of writing materials.

There are also records left by Rear Admiral Peary, including a bit of an American flag, left in 1906 at the top of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A packet of letters left in a cache at Cape Isabella in 1876 by Capt. Allan Young for Sir George Nares's expedition was also found by MacMillan. The Nares party left its mark only 20 feet from the cache where the letters were found, but departed without discovering them.

Whale Made Waves Quiet.

The use of oil to calm troubled seas was illustrated in an unusual way to a skipper who recently arrived in New York from a southern port. Every mariner who has dripped oil from his plunging bows in stormy weather to smooth down invading crests knows how effective the trick is when done properly.

This particular skipper sighted a dead whale, which at first glance seemed to be a schooner bottom up, when he was about 250 miles east of the Virginia coast. There was a stiff wind from north-northwest which kicked up a crested sea, but there was no disturbance within a mile to the northward of the whale. The skipper said in his report to the local hydrographic office that this mile was "smooth as glass," or "like a ballroom floor," due to the effect of the oil oozing from the carcass of the whale and borne on a half-knot current setting to the northwest.

The Soldier's Burden.

The load which an infantryman has to carry on his back weighs from 39 to 60 pounds, according to the length of the march he is about to make. Any one who has tried to march with a load of such size on his back will readily understand why ten or fifteen miles is considered a good day's march. The soldier's burden includes his field ration, his mess kit, canteen, first-aid packet, blankets and usually a gas mask.

A Real Luxury.

"Walter," said the diner, "it says here on the menu, 'green bluefish.'" "Yes, sir. That means fresh—right from the water, sir."

"Nonsense!" said the diner. "You know well enough they do not take bluefish at this season."

The waiter came up and looked at the disputed item.

"Oh, that, sir," he said with an air of enlightenment, "that am hothouse bluefish, sir."—Boston Transcript.

American Beer for France.

The French beer brewing industry will have to be aided by imports of barley from America in order to be continued beyond July 1, so one is informed by the authentic Official Bulletin. The French brewers are said to be negotiating with America for supplies. Arrangements are also being made to ship beer to France from the United States. Before the way German products supplied the deficiency.

Cruel Dad.

Her Adorer—I cannot live without your daughter.

Her Old Man—Forget your pride—there are always the bread line and the soup kitchens.

FARMING IN 1840

Amazing Changes in Living Conditions Are Shown.

In Early Days the Farm Produced Practically Everything Family Consumed, Food and Clothing.

In view of the modern-day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last century—the railroad, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor-saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life—it may be of interest to recall living on a farm in the year 1840.

The farm I have in mind, writes Warner Miller in the New York Times, consisted of 200 acres. The stock was 15 cows, a yoke of oxen, 20 sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, 50 hens, 10 geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys.

The farm produced practically everything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool, which was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom.

There were no ready-made clothes; all clothes were made in the home.

Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the fiber loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine), or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed—fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples, which lasted from fall to spring; cider, which gave us vinegar or produced a cider-champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages and salt pork.

There were plenty of chickens for roasting and potpies and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

From the cows' milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a near-by village. Butter usually brought 12½ cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen.

Every farmer made his own soap. It was called "soft soap." It was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly, and some skin, also, unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad the great four-horse stagecoach came every day, bringing the mails. There were few newspapers or magazines. The telegraph was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866. There were only 23 miles of railroad in 1830.

Admiral Beatty's Hero.

Go into Admiral Beatty's parlor and glance at the line of books which lie on the table, says the London Daily Telegraph. It is "Nelson's Dispatches." Look on his desk and you will find a bust of the great admiral. The prints and pictures on the walls here commemorating great deeds of the navy also are lit with the light of the navy's greatest inspiration. Here is the dinner table of the captain of a famous ship of the first battle squadron. Note the centerpiece—a silver statuette. Need you ask whose it is? Nelson stands shining before him as sitting he drinks the king's health in the way of the navy, and the statuette is his mascot. Only once did he leave it behind, and the ships had trouble. That was on maneuvers and never since has Nelson been forgotten. His servant, who knew the value the captain attached to it, asked before the battle of Jutland if he would stow the statuette safely away. "No," replied the captain, "he must go through it." And go through it the little statuette did, and the ship that carried him went through it, too, and earned fresh laurels.

Advertisements

BANISH CATARRH.

Breathe Hyomei for Two Minutes and Stuffed Up Head Will Get Relief.

If you want to get relief from catarrh, cold in the head or from an irritating cough in the shortest time breathe Hyomei.

It will clean out your head in two minutes and allow you to breathe freely. Hyomei will end a cold in one day, it will relieve you of disgusting sniffles, hawking, spitting and offensive breathe in a week.

Hyomei is made chiefly from a soothing, healing, germ-killing antiseptic, that comes from the eucalyptus forests of inland Australia, where catarrh, asthma and consumption were never known to exist.

Hyomei is pleasant and easy to breathe. Just pour a few drops into the hard rubber inhaler, use as directed and relief is almost certain.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including inhaler and one bottle of Hyomei, costs but little at druggists everywhere and at Alexander's Pharmacy. If you already own an inhaler you can get an extra bottle of Hyomei at druggists.

Advertisements.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



SUPERBA ASPARAGUS

Especially Grown for Us—Perfection in Canned Asparagus

Can hardly be distinguished from "fresh from the garden."

SUPERBA Asparagus is not the little tips, ends—but the rich, delicious, fully matured tasty stalks—

—ALL THAT'S GOOD—

Really friendly you do not know asparagus at its best until you've tried SUPERBA.

Asparagus is only one of the Famous SUPERBA Canned Goods, Teas and Coffees that your dealer carries.

MILLIKEN-TOMLINSON CO., Portland, Me. Distributors.

Butter Paper Printed At The American Office

Best quality Red Lion water-proof and grease-proof vegetable parchment paper, printed with especially-made butter paper ink to comply with new law. There is cheaper paper on the market; none better.

Price, including paper and special printing:

500 sheets pound size, \$2.00; half-pound size, \$1.75

1000 " " " 3.00; " " 2.75

Plain printed butter paper, blank for name, pound size, 35 cents a pound. Orders for four pounds or more sent postpaid; under four pounds add 8c a pound for postage.

GET BUSY, BOYS AND GIRLS EARN YOUR THRIFT STAMPS

The American will give a Thrift Card and Stamp for every new paid-in-advance yearly subscription to The American, \$1.50. If you already have your Thrift Card, a Thrift Stamp will be sent. Write name and address of subscriber plainly; also your own name and address, and send, with money, to

THE AMERICAN,
Ellsworth, Maine

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AMERICAN

Mother! Father!

The burden of responsibility for the family's health and freedom from pain rests largely with you. When dear ones are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Chills, Sprains, Strains, Muscular Rheumatism or any other of the many common ailments, thousands of mothers and fathers everywhere naturally turn to

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Liniment

the foremost family "friend in need" for more than a century. They know that this famous liniment with the phenomenal record of over 100 years of success is superior to any other because it was originated by a family physician—used in his private practice—because it contains more soothing, healing, pain destroying ingredients than any other, and because it is for internal as well as for external use. There is no safe substitute for this wonderful anodyne that

Soothes -- Heals -- Destroys Pain

The Ellsworth American

LOCAL AND POLITICAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
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Business communications should be addressed to, and all checks and money orders made payable to, THE HANCOCK COUNTY PUBLISHING CO., Ellsworth, Maine.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

The Fuel Situation.

Ellsworth has been extremely fortunate so far this winter in keeping warm. Mr. Grindle, our only coal dealer, was fortunate in having on hand nearly his normal supply of coal, and the supply of fuel wood has held fairly good, though prices have ruled high and many are now compelled to resort to green wood.

But it would be worse than short-sighted not to recognize the fact that the war may last another year, and failure to make provision now would mean acute suffering here next winter. There can be no guarantee that Ellsworth will receive its normal supply of coal next summer; on the contrary, the chances are very much against it. We must depend, therefore, upon fuel wood. The woods are full of it; the proposition resolves itself into the apparently simple problem of cutting it and burning it.

But dry wood for next winter means cutting it now. One of the aldermen at the city meeting Monday evening declared his opinion that less cordwood was being cut in the vicinity of Ellsworth this winter than last winter. It becomes an urgent matter, therefore, in some way to speed up cordwood cutting operations, and that soon.

Cool H. E. Hamlin, chairman of the local fuel board, called the attention of the city government to the seriousness of the matter at its meeting Monday evening, and outlined the three plans suggested to him by the State fuel administrator. First, establishment of a woodyard by individuals; second, the appointment of a larger local committee to induce large cutting; third, the establishment of a municipal coal and woodyard. The city government now has the matter under advisement, each alderman being instructed to investigate wood fuel conditions in his own ward. The proposition to establish a municipal coal and woodyard will also be investigated.

There is still another way suggested by Mr. Hamlin to speed up cordwood production. If each individual will awake to the seriousness of the situation, disabuse his mind of the idea that he may be able to buy his coal next summer as usual, and engage wood now, owners of wood lots would meet the situation by cutting more wood.

The principal thing is to recognize the seriousness of the situation now, and not wait until the pinch comes. It is the immediate duty of every woodlot owner to cut more than his usual amount of wood; if he does not cut it, there is a very good chance that the fuel administration may cut it for him. There would be no great financial risk in his doing so; there is always a demand for wood, and even if the war should end this year and the fuel situation as regards coal be relieved, he would suffer no serious financial loss.

It is the duty of the individual to make provision now for his supply of fuel for next winter.

Wake up before it is too late!

COUNTY GOSSIP.

A Southwest Harbor correspondent writes: "We have no ocean view now; land and sea all appear alike. We can walk on the ice to visit our neighboring island friends. It seems that our sun has become displeased with his little unruly planet, and is leaving off his usually attractive ways, letting little earth fly away into space to cool off his fighting heat."

U-Boat Toll of American Ships.

In the twelve months of unrestricted warfare launched against American and allied shipping by Germany one year ago, there have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders sixty-nine American vessels, totaling 171,061 gross tons.

Offsetting this loss of American vessels, most of which were sailing ships, the United States since Feb. 1 has added to her merchant marine by the seizure of former German and Austrian-owned ships a total of 107 vessels, having a gross tonnage of 606,494, leaving on the credit side of the American ledger in the account with the Central Powers a net gain of 515,433 gross tons.

The loss of life caused by the sinking of the American ships was more than 200 persons.

NORTH BLUEHILL.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gillis Saturday evening, Feb. 2, when their only daughter, Hazel Marie, became the bride of Thomas Gravel, Jr. of Dorchester, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Chester A. Smith of South Penobscot.

Correspondence.

Not A Slacker.

WEST EDEN, ME., Feb. 4, 1918.

To the Editor of The American:

A recent issue of THE ELLSWORTH AMERICAN contained a list of names of those having failed to respond to the questionnaire, among which was that of Cecil H. Hodson of West Eden. In justice to Sergeant Hodson, I think the truth of the matter should be placed before the public.

Cecil enlisted at Augusta, Maine, on June 17, 1917, and is now ranked as sergeant in 303 Co. of volunteers in the quartermasters corps of the national army, now doing service in France.

When I, his mother, received the questionnaire, Cecil was already on his way to France, so in conformity with printed instructions on the envelope I returned the questionnaire immediately to the local board at Ellsworth, stating the fact of his having enlisted and being at that time in service.

In view of these facts I fail to see why his name should have been included in the list of possible slackers given out for publication by the local board.

Very truly yours,
MRS. G. E. HASKELL.

In Camp in Texas.

CAMP KELLEY, SOUTH SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Jan. 24, 1918.

To My Ellsworth Friends and the Editor of The American.

It is late to be acknowledging a Christmas box from your friends, but the fact that I have remembered it this long time is sufficient proof of my appreciation and the quality of its contents, especially the cigarettes from Freddie Fields. Of course he did not know that I would get them. I wish also to mention Mrs. L. F. Giles, whom I have always called "Mother Giles," since she staged our high school graduation play for the class of 1910. Mrs. Giles forwarded the box to me.

Doubtless you will be more interested in my work here than anything else I might tell you about. At irregular intervals what is termed a "Texas hell storm" comes along and fills our eyes with dust. It makes work as such times quite impossible and all persons quite uncomfortable. They last about twelve hours, blow down our tent houses and make traffic impossible. If you open your mouth at such times, you chew sand for the next half hour. Since my arrival in Kelley Field Oct. 16, 1917, I have not seen sufficient rain at any one time to lay the dust.

In the aviation section of the signal corps a man's civil occupation is an important factor, and he is usually placed in the same occupation here as he was in civil life, or where his civil occupation has best fitted him to be placed. It is difficult to find sufficient trained men to fill the demand; consequently it is necessary to establish schools to train men for their occupations in army life.

There are four types of squadrons—construction, supply, service and repair. A proportion of tradesmen are required in each squadron, such as draftsmen, carpenters, cabinet-makers, pattern-makers, moulders, photographers, etc. Photographers with amateur experience are given training. Cabinet-makers and pattern-makers are good candidates to train for propeller-makers. A young man with intelligence and some experience, soldering and wood-working, painting, etc., in fact, a "jack of all trades," is trained for an aeroplane mechanic. Chauffeurs, engine experts, etc., are sufficiently well experienced to go directly into army service.

As an examiner it is my duty to determine a candidate's classification and rating. You may well know the several subjects in which I examine. I am one of twelve section chiefs, and all draftsmen and carpenters, cabinet-makers, pattern-makers, engineers and building superintendents are examined by me or men in my section.

I could tell you more and many things, but I must beware of the censor.

HERBERT R. FOSTER,
1st Class Sergt.,
A. S. S. C.

Red Cross Service.

To give relatives of American soldiers details of casualties at the front, the American Red Cross has organized at national headquarters a bureau of communication. This bureau supplements in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the statistical division of the war department which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing.

The anxiety which naturally results from the official report to relatives that a soldier has been "wounded" or is "missing" will, as far as possible, be dispelled by the bureau, which will advise in detail the nature and extent of the wound, and will gather evidence from comrades in arms and at the hospitals and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

Any information of interest or consolation to relatives thus obtained will be transmitted to them through personal letters, while messages from the wounded will be conveyed through this same agency.

For the present the bureau is reporting on all cases that come to its attention. However, it is probable that with the increase of reports from the front, information will be sent only to relatives requesting it, except in cases of those imprisoned or reported "missing."

There is more Ostarth in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Ostarth is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Ostarth Medicine, manufactured by P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Ostarth Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NITRATE OF LITTLE VALUE

So Far That Found in Western States Cannot Be Worked to Financial Advantage.

In connection with the search for potash and nitrates in the United States the government receives many reports of supposed valuable discoveries. A letter recently received by the United States geological survey of the interior department describes a cave in one of the Southern states which was worked by the Confederacy during the Civil war for potassium nitrate. This cave is said to contain at least 1,000,000 tons of nitrous earth, which, however, contains only 1 or 2 per cent of nitrate. The survey now states that it seems very doubtful whether such material can be profitably used as a source of nitrate salts. The minimum grade of caliche now worked in the Chilean fields contains 12 per cent of sodium nitrate, and though there has been much criticism of the crudeness of the methods employed there, the work is done by very cheap Indian labor, and it is doubtful whether leaner material could be worked to advantage here, where the price of labor is so much higher. Several hundred thousand dollars has recently been expended in one of the Western states in testing the proposition to utilize low-grade nitrate. The results have been negative.

FATHER OF MODERN LIBERTY

Simon De Montfort Credited With Idea Which Led to the Present Popular Representation.

The commons of England were called to sit in parliament for the first time in 1265, a little more than 650 years ago, and 50 years after King John had been forced by the barons to sign the Magna Charta.

The man responsible for this popular representation was Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who was killed in the battle of Evesham on August 4, 1265, only a few months after he had gained a place in history as the father of the English house of commons. Under his leadership the barons had waged a successful war on King Henry, and had taken the monarch and his son, afterward Edward I, prisoners of war. Leicester, who had laid down the law that the king derives his power from the people and must use it for the public good, governed for a time in the name of the king, and issued the ordinance in 1265, in which each city and town was called upon to "choose and send two discreet, loyal and honest men" to represent them in parliament. Thus was laid the foundation of the house of commons.

Taking Regular Course.

Thomas Mott Osborne, the "voluntary millionaire convict," said of the food in Auburn prison:

"It is fresh and wholesome. Better than that of some cheap restaurants. Better certainly than the Chat Mort provides."

"The restaurant of the Chat Mort is in the Latin quarter. You get there a rabbit stew for 3 cents and a table d'hôte dinner of seven courses, including rabbit pie, is provided for 15 cents—in compris, that is to say, wine included."

"Well, at the Chat Mort one evening a Whittaker complained:

"'Waiter, this here b'iled chicken is no good.'"

"But the waiter excitedly and volubly replied:

"'Oh, impossible, monsieur! The chicken, on the contrary, is very good indeed. On Monday it was roast veal, on Tuesday it was boiled pork, yesterday it was cold chicken and today it is boiled chicken. It will not be bad until tomorrow, monsieur, and then we waiters will eat it.'"

How Navy Trains Youth.

The whole service of the United States navy is educational. At the training station recruits get the rudiments of naval training and of technical instruction, which is continued on ship board. "The American navy," says the Secretary of the Navy, "offers as fine an opportunity as exists to the American youth who wishes to win in the race of life. The vast majority of boys in graded and high schools study their geography out of books. The bluejacket studies geography aboard ship and compares the 'book learning' with the real thing as he circumnavigates the globe. The school boy at home gets his history out of the books, but the bluejacket may add to his book knowledge a glimpse of the inside of Westminster Abbey, or a sight of the Coliseum at Rome, as he is given leave while on his vessel's cruises around the world. He has the fourfold opportunity of serving his country, learning a trade, improving his mind in study, and travel."

Amateur Gardener.

A prominent business man of Nashville, answering the call "To plant a garden," set out 150 cabbage plants, which were given to him in the early spring by a farmer friend. The plants received the very best of care, being watered almost every evening and the ground around the plants was kept loose. The plants grew and grew until they caused the "new gardener" to boast to his business friends that he had the nicest "patch" of cabbage in the county. With a little "salt" his friends swallowed his statements, but after today no more will be heard about his big cabbage. They were found to be rape plants and not cabbage.

AN APPRECIATION.

Sketch of the Late Felix G. Haynes, Formerly of Trenton.

In the death of Felix G. Haynes, which occurred at Ballardvale, Mass., Jan. 15, as already reported in THE AMERICAN, Hancock county loses another of her sons. Starting out in life under what would seem to be a great handicap, he left an impression indelible in the minds of those who knew him. But as it has been a half century since he left his native State, a brief sketch of his life's work may be of interest to those now living about his native place.

Much of the data for what is to follow in this article I learned from his dear old mother, who lived to be nearly ninety years old, and in whose companionship I was privileged to spend the first twenty years of my own life.

He was born on the old farm at West Trenton which was taken up by his Grandfather Pearley and his brother Peter, who came to Trenton from Buxford, Mass., some time shortly after the close of the Revolution, in which their father had given up his life at Bunker Hill, the boy Pearley finishing out the term of his parent. His boyhood was spent about the farm and in the little old schoolhouse which is still standing but not now used for school purposes. Due to a cut from an axe, he was undersized and unable to walk until perhaps ten years old, and his father would take him to the fields on his back in haying time and seat him on a rock to watch the father swing the old-fashioned scythe. The effect of this injury finally wore away and left him of ordinary physique.

At fifteen he was left fatherless, his father being killed by a kick from a cow. Three older and three younger children were in the family, all of whom lived to fill creditable positions in society, a tribute to the abilities and resourcefulness of the widowed mother.

The talent for speaking in public and the fondness for an argument were no doubt inherited from his Grandfather Thomas of Eden, and were early manifested by his appearance before the gatherings at the schoolhouse, in the "speaking school" or "lyceums." This early training stood him in good stead when, in later years, he held positions of trust and responsibility in the municipal government of his home town.

To secure a better education than the "little red schoolhouse" afforded, he early began teaching about the county. It then being the custom for the teacher to "board round," he was saved the task of looking up a boarding-place. That he might sometimes have made a different selection is evidenced by an experience he had somewhere in the town of Ellsworth, (at Reed's Brook or North Ellsworth, I think) where he had to make his stay of two weeks with the family who kept the "poor farm." They being frugal people the schoolmaster had to sit at table with the regular patrons of the hostelry.

By earnest labor and close economy he was able to attend school for a few terms at Hampden academy. A schoolmate there afterward became your well-known Judge Emery. When not engaged in teaching or attending school, he added to his scant resources by such other employment as could be obtained in the locality, making a few trips to the fishing banks and engaging in the porgy industry which at that time was quite the rage along the Maine coast. That he was not cut out for a sailor is illustrated by his reply to the command of the captain of the fishing vessel upon which he was one of the crew. Capt. Frank Hodgkins of Lamolne was commander, and the order was given on Fourth of July morning and was to "go aloft and reef off the pennant halyards." After taking a hasty glance skyward, young Haynes replied: "I am not going up there; if you want them reef off you can go do it yourself."

After a few years' employment at these different vocations, an opportunity was presented for him to embark in the grocery business in Dedham, Mass., in partnership with a relative of the family into which an older sister had married. After a short stay in Dedham, the firm transferred its business to Ballardvale, a small village within the confines of the old and well-known town of Andover, which was to be his abiding place for the next fifty years.

Part of the transfer was effected in the grocery wagon of the firm, driven by the subject of this sketch, and I have often heard him relate how he smoked a full box of cigars while on the journey of forty miles or so. A few years after locating at Ballardvale, the partner withdrew, and shortly afterward his younger brother, Bancroft, just reaching manhood, was taken into partnership, which continued until both brothers attained the position where they were able and mutually willing to retire from active life.

Faithful to his business, interested in local politics and a frequent attendant at the Masonic lodge, yet his greatest thought was of his home and family. It was, I think, his fondest wish that he might have a descendant to carry down the family name, but this was denied him, for although six children came to grace his home, of which two were boys, two daughters only were spared to him and his loving wife. Of the four who were taken away, three were snatched from them within a few weeks by diphtheria, and it would almost seem as though this dreaded malady had a special call upon this particular household, for when, years afterward, a grandson came to take the place, in some measure, made vacant by the loss of his own boy, the same malady claimed this boy of five years.

Of his business career and other activities I will not attempt to speak, leaving that to those who came in closer contact with him in his public life. An editorial mention by the editor of the Andover Townsman, who was a lifelong acquaintance of the deceased, is as follows:

It is not too late to express the editor's sense of personal loss in the death of Felix G. Haynes. If that section of the town where he had made his home practically all his life, had chosen its leading citizen, undoubtedly Mr. Haynes would have held that position in Ballardvale for many years. He had been its leading merchant, its representative on prac-

Advertisements.

ABSTRACT FROM

Annual Statement, December 31, 1917

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

Portland, Maine

Assets,	\$19,171,015.55
Surplus,	1,104,892.80
New Insurance paid-for in 1917,	5,930,638.00
Insurance in force, paid-for basis,	65,354,431.00
Payments to Policyholders in 1917,	2,450,126.32
Total Payments to Policyholders,	59,673,867.70

B. T. Sowle, Manager, Ellsworth, Me.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Bertelle Hodgkins of Eden, Hancock county, State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated Nov. 29, a. d. 1907, and recorded in Hancock county registry of deeds, book 446, page 804, conveyed to Hart W. Brown of Milbridge, county of the same State of Maine, a certain lot or parcel of land situated in Bar Harbor, said town of Eden and being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone boundary in the ground in the easterly side line of the Glen Mary road, said stone boundary being the southwesterly corner of lot No. 6, section C, as shown upon a plan of the Shannon estate, Bar Harbor, Maine, sections B and C, July, 1903, made by Edgar I. Lord, civil engineer, and recorded in the Hancock county registry of deeds; thence easterly but always following the southerly side line of lot No. 6, section C, ninety-five feet to a stone boundary set in the ground; said stone boundary being the northwesterly corner of lot No. 26, section C, as shown on said recorded plan; thence southerly but always following the southerly side line of said lot No. 26, section C, forty feet to an iron bolt set in the ground; said iron bolt being the northeast corner of lot No. 4, section C, as shown on said recorded plan; thence westerly but always following the northerly side line of said lot No. 4, section C, ninety-five feet to an iron bolt set in the ground; said iron bolt being the northwesterly corner of lot No. 26, section C, as shown on said recorded plan; thence north six degrees and thirty minutes east but always following the said easterly side line of said lot No. 26, section C, to the stone boundary at the place of beginning. Meaning and intending to convey by this deed all of lot No. 6, section C, as shown and described as above, together with all the buildings thereon. And whereas the said mortgage was assigned to me by said Hart W. Brown, March 31, a. d. 1915, and said assignment being duly recorded in the Hancock county registry of deeds, book 514, page 27, and whereas the condition of the said mortgage has been broken, and whereas by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

CARRIE S. BROWN.

Dated at Milbridge, Maine, Feb. 2, a. d. 1918.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Tharlow T. Young of Gouldsboro, in the county of Hancock, and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated August 12, a. d. 1910, and recorded in Hancock county registry of deeds, book 471, page 261, conveyed to Bartlett W. Brown of Milbridge, Washington county, Maine, one-half part undivided of all those certain lots or parcels of land situated in said Gouldsboro and bounded and described as follows: The homestead lot of the late George Whitaker as conveyed to him by deed of Abner Johnson, dated October 19, 1882, and recorded with the Hancock county, Maine, registry of deeds in book 64, page 348, containing fourteen acres and ten rods or however otherwise the said land and premises may be described. Also the Job Hall lot, adjoining the above named homestead lot, containing about sixteen acres, the description of which is found in deed of Job W. Hall to George Whitaker, dated September 2, 1883.

Also another lot of land which the said George Whitaker purchased of the heirs of the late Oren Whitaker of said Gouldsboro, as per deed dated April 15, 1886. Intending to convey the homestead with whatever adjoining lots and premises may be described in the premises conveyed to said George Whitaker by deed of Martha E. Young, dated March 20, 1882, and recorded with the registry of deeds aforesaid in book 132, page 107. Being the same premises conveyed to me and the said Tharlow T. Young by warranty deed from Eliza K. Wood et al, dated November 1904, and recorded with said registry in book 412, page 490. Reserving however one acre of land more or less with the buildings thereon situated on the easterly side of said road assigned to me by the said Bartlett W. Brown on the seventeenth day of May, a. d. 1915, and recorded in Hancock county registry of deeds, book 517, page 288; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

FRANK N. BROWN.

Dated at Milbridge, Maine, Jan. 30, a. d. 1918.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS George S. Watson and Grace M. Watson, husband and wife, both of Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine, by their mortgage deed dated September 1912, and recorded in Hancock county registry of deeds, in book 501, page 240, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Ellsworth and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of Franklin street at the southeast corner of the lot of Job Moore, said corner lot; thence easterly on said Moore's south line six rods, more or less, to land of heirs of Joseph Deane; thence southerly and easterly to the corner of said Deane's land; thence westerly on John A. Jordan's south line to Franklin street; thence northerly on Franklin street to the north line of said lot; and all the real estate and all our right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate, which we or either of us may own or be entitled to, either at law or in equity, as appears by the records at the said registry of deeds for the county of Hancock, to which deeds and the records thereof reference is hereby made for a more particular description of the premises hereby conveyed; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now, therefore, by reason of the breach of condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage and give this notice for that purpose.

By R. A. C. HASTINGS,
Ellsworth, Me., Feb. 1, 1918.

Insurance Statements.

LOYAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1917.

Stocks and bonds, \$430,000.00

Cash in office and bank, 123,138.17

Interest and rents, 5,445.91

Gross assets, \$558,584.08

Admitted assets, \$558,584.08

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1917.

Net unpaid losses, \$ 95,711.43

Unearned premiums, 123,138.17

All other liabilities, 96,972.07

Cash capital, 100,000.00

Surplus over all liabilities, 317,188.40

Total liabilities and surplus, \$558,584.08

Lost.

BANK BOOK NO. 9019 of the savings department of Union Trust Company of Ellsworth. Finder will please return to Union Trust Company, Ellsworth.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas my boy, Seth L. Conary, age 15, has left home without cause or my consent, I shall pay no bills of his contracting, or collect wages earned by him after this date.

HUGHEN L. CONARY.

Bluehill, Jan. 24, 1918.

CITY MEETING.

Board Discusses Fuel Wood Situation—Rolls of Accounts.

The regular city meeting was held Monday evening, with Mayor Hagerty, Aldermen Wescott, Brown and Small present.

Henry M. Hall appeared before the board in behalf of Mrs. Annie S. Maddocks in her claim for damages for personal injuries by a fall on an icy sidewalk on Christmas day. He described the circumstances of the accident and the nature of the injuries, and suggested that the board consider the question of making some remuneration. No action was taken by the board.

H. E. Hamlin, chairman of the local fuel administration board, appeared before the board to discuss the fuel situation for another winter, especially as to fuel wood.

The situation another winter, if the war continued another year, would be extremely serious as regards fuel. There was no certainty that any coal, or at least enough to meet requirements, would be received.

The State wood fuel administrator had suggested in a letter to Mr. Hamlin three means of meeting the emergency. He estimated that Ellsworth should have a supply of 25,000 cords cut now for next winter's use. One way was to induce private individuals to establish a wood-yard, another was for the city government to appoint a large committee to induce owners of woodlots to cut wood, and the third, and the one most favored by the State fuel administration, was for the city to establish a municipal woodyard. It was also suggested by Mr. Hamlin that individuals should be urged, each for himself, to look out now for his supply of wood for next winter.

The matter was discussed by the board later in the evening, and each alderman was requested to investigate conditions in his ward. Alderman Brown expressed the opinion that not as much cord wood was being cut this winter as last, one reason for this being the difficulty of obtaining choppers, and the diversion of so many choppers, woodlot owners and teams from cordwood to pulpwood, owing to the prevailing high prices paid for pulpwood.

Claims for State aid for Mrs. Etta H. Fernald and Mrs. Nellie L. Davis, dependent mothers of soldiers, and Mrs. Abigail B. Small, dependent wife of a soldier, were presented and allowed. The allowance in each case is \$4 a week, paid by the city, which is reimbursed by the State.

It was decided by the board to open the polls for the municipal election, March 4, at 9 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

Rolls of accounts were passed as follows:

Roll of accounts No. 12	\$1,848.03
STREET COMMISSIONER'S ROLL	
Highways	\$ 386.86
Sidewalks	77.45
Bridges	6.96
Sewers	85
	472.12
TEACHERS' SALARY ROLL	
Common schools	\$861.50
High school	355.90
	1,217.40
Grand total	\$3,587.15

A communication from the State highway commission calling attention to the county road meeting to be held in Ellsworth February 28, was read. Further notice of this meeting appears elsewhere.

The following communication from the highway department was also read:

To the Municipal Officers:

We estimate that the amount of automobile licenses and fees in 1918 will enable us to make the following appropriation for the maintenance of roads under patrol:

To towns having from nine to eleven miles under patrol, \$300. In addition to above, for each mile of improved road on a designated State highway under patrol, \$200, and for each mile of improved road on State-aid highway, \$100.

The above amounts will be added to the amount which the town is required to furnish under the patrol maintenance law. In addition to the above there will be set aside for road machine work, preparing unpaved sections of road for maintenance, providing the town will furnish a like amount, \$50. The appropriations will not apply to roads which are not under patrol.

The indications are that a large amount of freight will be transported over the roads this season; therefore we ask your co-operation and we will guarantee ours in maintaining the roads throughout the State so that food, fuel and other necessities can be moved to relieve congestion on the railroads, and help win the war.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

ENROLLMENT AGENTS.

Men Who Will Serve Government in Industrial Line Should Enroll.

Colonel Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, director for Maine of the United States Public Service Reserve, has announced the appointment agents to take the names of persons desiring employment, and especially at this time those wanting work in the shipbuilding industry are asked to give their names to the enrollment agent in their city, town or plantation.

The agents in Hancock county are: C. W. Crosby, Amherst; H. T. Silsby, Aurora; F. B. Snow, Bluehill; Eugene N. Kane, Brooklin; Fred J. Perkins, Brooksville; W. C. Conary, Bucksport; W. A. Ricker, Castine; L. B. Bunker, Cranberry Isles; Paul Scott, Deer Isle; Walter B. Clow, Eastbrook; B. E. Whitney, Eden; O. W. Tapley, Ellsworth; W. E. Bragdon, Franklin; A. B. Holt, South Gouldsboro; O. W. Foss, Hancock; Charles R. Goodwin, Mariaville; Lyman E. Haskell, Northeast Harbor; William B. Hutchins, Orland; Daniel G. Young, Otis; Norris L. Grindall, Penobscot; H. W. Sargent, Sedgewick; Byron H. Mayo, Southwest Harbor; J. C. Harmon, Stonington; W. B. Blaisdell, North Sullivan; D. McKay, Surry; H. W. Joyce, Swan's Island; L. W. Rumill, Tremont; W. A. Gogins, Waltham; George C. Blance, Winter Harbor.

EAST BLUEHILL.

Mrs. Emory Leach is ill.

A daughter was born Feb. 2 to Ralph Long and wife.

A. I. Long of Woodfords spent the week-end with his parents, E. C. Long and wife.

Feb. 4.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of County Association in Ellsworth Last Week.

The annual meeting of the Hancock County teachers' association in Ellsworth Thursday and Friday of last week was well attended in spite of difficult weather conditions.

The convention opened with a general session at Hancock hall Thursday evening, which was enjoyed by many Ellsworth people. The principal speaker of the evening was State Superintendent Thomas, and this was his first visit to the Hancock association. Glenn W. Starkey, State director for schools, spoke on "The War-Savings Campaign," and Ralph P. Mitchell of Orono, State leader of boys' agricultural clubs, spoke on "State Credit for Club Work."

Music for the evening was furnished by the orchestra of Bluehill academy, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

Friday forenoon departmental sessions were held at Hancock hall, instead of at the high school building, as first announced.

Supt. Patten of Ellsworth presided in the department for rural schools. The speakers were H. A. Allen and Miss Florence M. Hale, State agents for rural education.

Supt. McGouldrick of Bar Harbor presided in the department of graded schools. Here the speakers were Irving W. Small of Bar Harbor, Miss Mary B. Bills and William D. Hall of Castine normal school.

Supt. W. E. Clark of Castine presided in the department of secondary schools, where Principal Stoddard of the Ellsworth high school and J. W. Taylor, State agent for secondary education, were the principal speakers.

The convention closed with another general session and business meeting Friday afternoon. The principal address of the afternoon was by Prof. Henry W. Brown of Colby college, on "The Use of Crayon in Teaching." Prof. Brown illustrated his ideas by means of rapid crayon sketches. He showed that pedagogical wisdom consists in the ability to use all available means for the purposes of teaching. Of these means, the crayon may be made very effective in the hands even of the unskilled person. The pictures required may not be artistic. They appeal to the imagination even when somewhat conventional, diagrammatic or altogether crude. Pedagogical wisdom is shown in the power to hold attention, to create clear concepts, to insure complete concepts, to produce lasting concepts, and to furnish all possible means for self expression. The use of the crayon in teaching will conduce to all these ends.

Prof. James L. McConaughy of Dartmouth college, scheduled to speak at this session, was detained by a freight wreck near Portsmouth, N. H., and unable to reach here. In his stead, Mr. Taylor gave a short address on the "Junior Red Cross Movement."

A pleasing feature of the afternoon session was the music by the Bar Harbor high school orchestra.

At the business session, officers were elected as follows: President, Supt. W. E. Clark of Castine; vice president, Principal A. G. Johnson of Bar Harbor; secretary and treasurer, Miss A. Ruth Fields of Ellsworth; executive committee, the above officers and Supt. E. L. Linscott, Bluehill; Hazel Fox, Bucksport; Principal L. A. Bailey, Sullivan.

The following registered during the convention:

Alice Dyer, Ada Bailey, Mildred Jordan, Mildred Brewster, Winter Harbor; R. L. Sinclair, Sybil Hammond, Gouldsboro; Isabelle Jordan, Waltham; Chas. C. Phillips, Bluehill; H. H. Bryant, Portland; Ralph P. Mitchell, Orono; W. D. Hall, Castine; Frances P. Atwater, West Sullivan; W. E. Clark, Castine; E. B. Hutchins, Winter Harbor; B. N. Allen, Portland; Laura E. Cleaves, Gouldsboro; Elizabeth Jellison, West Sullivan; A. W. Jellison, Margaret C. Allen, Sullivan; Maud E. Trask, Sorrento; Adell Carter, Mt. Desert; Velma F. Wallace, Grace Harmon; Cora Jordan, W. H. Edminster, Mrs. W. H. Edminster, Nancy Smith, Marcia A. Flagg, Lola B. Dyer, Franklin; Alice M. Mullan, Elizabeth M. Walsh, Bertha Wentworth, Mrs. W. H. Patten, Bertha Estey, Julia Estey, F. E. Stoddard, Margaret P. Hurley, Catherine A. Hurley, Mary V. Chevier, Myrtle Camber, Mildred Lord, Alice L. Cowan, Mary A. Gayer, Julia B. Heath, Gladys L. Jordan, Lydia True, W. H. Patten, Marion Mitchell, A. Ruth Fields, Sylvia C. Hurley, Florence P. Morris, Minerva S. Jordan, Doris M. Carter, Ellsworth; Alice A. Lake, Nicolien; Mary B. Bills, Castine; L. A. Bailey, Sullivan; Earle G. Farnsworth, Orland; Rebecca Doyle, East Sullivan; Flossie Hancock, Sullivan; H. B. Houston, Bucksport; Mabel B. Knight, Blanche Kingsley, Gouldsboro; Lylia M. Sprague, Elsie M. Kench, Fannie Maddocks, Marjorie L. Mason, Bluehill; Lura Andrews, Sullivan; Mary Billington, Lena A. Sperry, Harriet E. Hooper, Surry; Alice M. Cunningham, Hancock; Lena Addison, Aliene T. Wilcomb, Elizabeth Sargent, Eden; Myra A. Moon, Hancock; Abbie Richardson, Bar Harbor; Inez C. Nickles, Mabel L. Chase, Helen J. Yeaton, Eden; Alice McGouldrick, Hancock; Sadie Mullan, North Hancock; Vesta M. Stubbs, A. G. Johnson, Alfred S. Adams, M. K. Maddox, Eden; Marion R. West, Carrie M. Seeley, Flora M. Seeley, Dorothy Kirk, Myrtle S. Abbott, Gladys Mae Norwood, Mada Danton, Elizabeth Liscomb, Irving W. Small, Claire E. West, Mary E. Bates, Mrs. Harry M. Connors, Eva M. Dunham, Mary Hope Dow, Eugenia M. Rodick, Mildred Morrison, Louise L. Fernald, Maisie S. Higgins, Maud L. Hamor, Lucy E. Sturtevant, Frank McGouldrick, Bar Harbor.

Practically three full pages of religious news and views are published every week in the Boston Saturday Transcript. They are non-sectarian and non-controversial but are up-to-date and teeming with vitality and spirituality. Just now they contain an around the world series of letters from William I. Ellis, LL.D., on religious conditions in the countries at war. The Saturday Night Thought, a heart-to-heart religious talk on vital topics, alone is worth the price of the whole paper.—Advt.

Feb. 4.

R.

ELLSWORTH FALLS.

Harvey Salisbury, who has been ill two months, is out this week.

Robert Haynes and John J. Whitney were home from Bowdoin over Sunday.

William H. Moore of Bangor is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Martin E. Salisbury.

The ladies' sewing circle will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Agnes R. Jordan.

Thomas W. Grindell, who has been working at Searsport, came home Saturday, and on Monday went to Carmel to work.

Leonard R. Jordan, who has employment at Belfast, has been home a few days. Mrs. Jordan left Monday for New York for an extended visit.

Miss Laura Cleaves of Steuben was here last Thursday and Friday, the guest of Mrs. B. S. Jellison, and attending the teachers' convention.

Mrs. Libbeus D. Patten and Mrs. Frank A. Cottle and son George returned home Monday evening from a visit of a few days with Fred E. Grace and wife at Green Lake.

Frank E. Fernald, who is working this winter at Searsport, was here over Sunday, the guest of C. J. Trewhorg and family. He returned Monday noon, accompanied by Harold Crossman, who will be employed in the mill there.

David J. Lyman, an old and most highly respected citizen died Friday afternoon. He suffered an attack of pneumonia last month, and was just getting out from this when, last week, he had a slight shock, from which he did not recover owing to the weakened condition of the heart.

Mr. Lyman was a good citizen, and had lived here many years. He was a carpenter by trade, a conscientious and honest workman, and was held in the highest esteem by his many friends, who sympathize with the wife who survives him. The funeral was held at the home Sunday afternoon, Rev. H. W. Conley officiating. Interment at Juniper cemetery.

MANSET.

Leslie King and wife have returned home from Boston.

Miss Bernice Kelley of Tremont is visiting Miss Sadie Lawrence.

Special services will be held on every Sunday night through February.

Mrs. A. V. King has gone to Lincolnville to spend the winter with her two daughters.

E. G. Stanley and John Lee returned home Monday, after a ten-days' trip to Boston and Portland.

The Yankee club met with Miss Sadie Lawrence last Tuesday. A pleasant evening was enjoyed. The club will meet with Bessie Noyes, Feb. 5.

The Berean bible class meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Officers are as follows: President, Bessie Noyes; secretary, Percy Torrey; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Rich. Everybody is invited.

Feb. 4.

N.

PROSPECT HARBOR.

Guy H. Cole, with his wife and infant daughter, of Steuben was here Sunday.

Carroll T. Newman arrived home from Camp Devens Saturday for a furlough of a few days.

Mrs. Frank Shaw has returned from Hancock, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Colwell.

The Knights of Pythias were hosts Friday night, the first gathering of a social nature since the military ball at Thanksgiving time, when some of the soldier boys were home. The knights had their regular installation, with District Deputy Henry A. Saunders of Bluehill officiating. A free dance followed, with music by the Paramount orchestra of Cherryfield.

Just before dancing began, two little girls, impersonating Red Cross nurses, took up a collection for the local war relief work here, and got \$11. During the collection, the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Feb. 4.

C.

WEST FRANKLIN.

Richard Hastings of the naval reserve is now stationed at the radio plant at Otter Creek.

Harry Coombs and family of Ellsworth Falls visited in town Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Orcutt of Brewer spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs. Gerald Pratt of Somerville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Clark.

Mrs. Emory Smith went to East Franklin Saturday to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Emma Morgan.

Julius Darling of Brewer was a business visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. Bertha Berry and two children returned Saturday to Jonesport, after an extended visit at the home of her brother, John Farnsworth.

Lewis Gordon, who came from McGouldrick's Siding, was a visitor at the home of Lewis Shuman Friday and Saturday.

Feb. 4.

ECHO.

CRANBERRY ISLES.

Miss Gladys Spurling and her uncle, James H. Bunker, have returned from a visit to Surry and Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Merrill Stanley spent last week in Bangor.

The new patrol boat, S. C. 262, arrived from Boston Sunday in place of the old boat. She is a much larger boat, with better accommodations for winter service. Seth Rice, who has been in Boston three weeks, returned on her as engineer.

Feb. 4.

ROONEY.

BLUEHILL FALL.

Mrs. Bert Candage is ill.

All are glad to see Austin Chatto out again.

E. B. Gray spent the week-end with his grandparents.

W. S. Conary of Millinocket spent last week with his parents, A. R. Conary and wife.

Feb. 4.

CRUMBS.

UNCOVER RICHES IN RUSSIA

Development of Mineral Deposits, Retarded by Autocracy, Now Likely to Be Rapid.

As in everything else, the old regime of Russia had its strangle hold on the gold industry. Siberia and the Ural could be considered the classical parts of the world where deposits of precious minerals abound and under a free and progressive government they could easily lead all the other parts of the world. The Russian-American Journal of Commerce. The Russian press is full of news items chronicling new discoveries of gold and platinum deposits, as well as other rare metals.

So from Krasnoyarsk, in Siberia, came the news that in the northern and southern Enisey mountain districts the gold seekers have lately washed gold to the amount of about 8,280 pounds. From the Lena, well known as a gold-bearing river, comes the word that new rich gold and platinum deposits were discovered on her tributaries, Willy and also Markha.

With the laying of the tracks of the Amur railroad there is almost a continuous procession of discoveries of new deposits of precious metals, especially on the Rivers Burea and Khara; all the deposits are not far from the new laid tracks and offer all the opportunities for a successful development of the newly discovered deposits.

Dress in London.

Something might be said of the changes that three years of war have brought about in our clothes. Evening dress is not abolished, but it is becoming much less customary in theaters and restaurants, and people coming up to London who used to bring evening clothes with them no longer do so. Stiff white collars are disappearing, and the soft collar is worn by all classes. The democratic process has already set in at the house of commons. One remembers the shock that Mr. Keir Hardie's cloth cap created on its first appearance there, but it has advanced immensely since the war began. Frock coats are in a small and die-hard minority. Spats are on their last legs. Top hats survive miraculously, it might seem, until one remembers their enduring qualities, so that their persistence is only a form of war economy after all.

New Order Given Cowards.

"The Order of the Running Hare" is a new mock decoration which is conferred by the Royal Belgian national committee upon their well-to-do compatriots of military age, who, after fleeing from the German invader, have since preferred safety and ease abroad to the hardships of trench life on the Yser.

Many Belgians in neutral countries have received such an order, which consists of a medal showing a flying hare, with an uncomplimentary inscription. It is accompanied by an artistically illuminated charter, by which "We, King of the Tribe of Cowards, bestow this decoration upon our trusty and well-beloved friend, on his attack of the old shivers, which is hereby certified as incurable."

What Then?

"Here's a doctor says you shouldn't eat when you're worried."

"But suppose you are continually worried for fear you won't be able to get anything to eat?"

CASTINE.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

An interesting article entitled "The School Library and the School," written by Miss Mary C. Richardson, daughter of Principal Richardson, appeared in The Journal of the New York State Teachers' association for January. She calls attention to the fact that the library is the mental laboratory of the school, having its own loots with the use of which every pupil must become acquainted if he is not to be handicapped in all his school work. Miss Richardson has been asked to revise that part of the N. Y. State Syllabus in English which has to do with the lists of recommended books to read.

A hard-time party for the benefit of the Red Cross was held in the dining-room at Richardson hall, Saturday evening, and reflected much credit upon Misses Bessie Clark and Minnie Harding who had general charge. The price of admission was 15 cents, and any person wearing jewelry was charged 2 cents for each article. Two of the teachers who came insultingly bedecked with jewelry were held up to the scorn of the assembled company as slaves to fashion. The proceeds from the party were \$11.

"Uncle Tom" and "Topsy," "Alphonso" and "Gaston," and "Old Black Joe" and his wife were present, the two last named furnishing music for some of the dances. After the program there were refreshments of popcorn in brown paper, and water served in tin cups.

Feb. 4.

R.

NORTHEAST HARBOR.

The local branch of the Red Cross held a food sale at Mrs. L. V. Graves' store. A good sum of money was realized.

A musical entertainment and dance will be held in the Neighborhood house on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, under the auspices of Gilman high school.

A number of Northeast Harbor boys are planning to attend the boys' conference at Portland next week. C. W. Brown will accompany the boys as leader. A musical entertainment was held in the Pastime theatre Friday evening to raise money to help pay the expenses. An excellent program was carried out.

For the first time in over forty years, the ice in Somes sound is thick enough to hold those who care to walk upon it. Several Northeast Harbor people walked over to Southwest Harbor on the ice last week.

Feb. 4.

1918.

COUNTY NEWS

STONINGTON.

Daniel Thurlow is employed in Lynn, Mass.

Capt. Will Tyler and wife are in Cuba on their vessel.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rollins are entertaining their son Randall for a few days.

C. C. Wood has moved his shoe and harness repair shop to the rooms under the K. of P. temple.

Capt. George Robbins has hauled his vessel, the Mary E. Lynch, to the nearest place possible for repairs.

A series of union revival meetings is being held by the churches in town, at Seaside hall, to save fuel.

Mrs. Homer Long has her household goods packed, and will move to Massachusetts as soon as the ice embargo is raised.

On account of ice, our mail goes overland now across the Reach and to Ellsworth. C. G. Eaton had groceries and meat come by parcel post last week.

Mrs. Margaret McGuffie was installed W. M. of Juanita chapter, O. E. S., Thursday evening, by Past Patron Aleck McGuffie, Mrs. Mell Collins, secretary. Refreshments were served, and all enjoyed the evening.

Several men and women came from Isle au Haut, six miles, on Saturday, on the ice, and the two children of Mr. Holt, light-keeper at Mark island, who are attending school here, went home by the ice road to spend Sunday.

Feb. 4.

NIHIL.

WEST TREMONT.

O. A. Tolman, who has been ill the past week, is improving.

The W. T. I. society will meet with Mrs. Otis Walls, February 7.

The Red Cross workers will meet with Mrs. L. W. Rumill, Feb. 8.

Fred Tolman was a week-end visitor at his home here. He is in school at Bangor.

Mrs. Annie Ober, with daughter May, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edwin Lojau.

Owing to the extremely cold weather, Rev. Roy Dalzell held no services at the Methodist church last week.

The teachers, Miss Margaret Dolliver and Miss Bernice Ashley, had a sociable for the benefit of the Red Cross at the schoolhouse, Thursday evening, Jan. 31. About \$5.00 was cleared.

Beatrice K. Lunt, who has been employed by the Bass Harbor Freezer Co., the past year left January 28 for Worcester, Mass., where she will be employed by the New England Light & Power Co.

Feb. 4.

THELMA.

ORLAND.

Mrs. Josephine Hutchins, wife of Capt. Irvy Hutchins, was taken to the Paine hospital Feb. 2, and was operated upon Feb. 3. She is said to be as comfortable as can be expected.

Capt. Seth R. Hutchins, who, at the Paine hospital at Bangor, has been receiving treatment preparatory to a surgical operation, was operated upon Feb. 2, and is reported as "doing finely."

Miss Minnie Jordan closed her term of school "on the hill" Feb. 1, and has consented to finish the Duck Cove school in Bucksport, beginning her work Feb. 4. Mrs. Hopkins, who taught four weeks of the term, had engaged to teach only until someone could be obtained to fill her place.

Feb. 4.

V.

BORN.

DOW—At Hancock, Jan. 25, to Mr and Mrs. A. L. Dow, a son.

GRANT—At Hancock, Jan. 25, to Mr and Mrs. Luther Grant, a son.

KIEP—At Hancock, Jan. 25, to Mr and Mrs. Walter Kiep, a daughter.

LONG—At East Bluehill, Feb. 2, to Mr and Mrs. Ralph Long, a daughter.

SMITH—At Brooklin, Jan. 24, to Mr and Mrs. Henry N. Smith, a son. (Arthur Allen.)

WHALEN—At Sullivan, Jan. 27, to Mr and Mrs. Cecil L. Whalen, a son.

Feb. 4.

MARRIED.

GILLIS—GRIEVE—At North Bluehill, Feb. 2, by Rev. Chester A. Smith, Miss Hazel Maria Gillis of North Bluehill to Thomas Grieve, Jr. of Dorchester, Mass.

MCASLIN—LEACH—At Harrington, Jan. 28, by Rev. Charles F. Beebe, Elizabeth B. McAslin of Columbia to Alton E. Leach of Surry.

MOONEY—ROBBINS—At Bucksport, Jan. 26, by Rev. S. C. Eaton, Miss Frances H. Mooney of Bucksport to Sherman W. Robbins of Bluehill.

WENTWORTH—PAGE—At Franklin, Feb. 2, by Rev. Charles W. Lowell, Miss June Wentworth of Kenduskeag to Ira Leon Page of Eastbrook.

VICTORY FOR THE CANADIANS

Boston Man Tells His Experience With "Fruit-a-tives".—Now Made In U.S.A.



MR. JAS. J. ROYALL
S.S. "Boston", Central Wharf,
Boston, Mass., April 26th, 1914.
"For three years, I was troubled with Constipation. At times, the attacks would be very severe, accompanied by Dizziness and Violent Headaches. I took medicine and laxatives the whole time, but as soon as I discontinued the treatment, my bowels would refuse to move. Last October, I went to Montreal and there heard of 'Fruit-a-tives'. I used one box and the results were so pronounced that I bought two dozen boxes. I continued using 'Fruit-a-tives' and noticed a decided improvement. I gradually reduced the dose from three a day to one tablet every three or four days until the twenty-four boxes were finished when my physical condition was perfect". JAS. J. ROYALL.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

COUNTY NEWS

BLUEHILL.
Misses Beatrice Abram and Florence Levy went to New York last week.

Public school will close Friday.
George Mason is confined to the house with an infected foot.

Miss Georgia Sargent, who has been visiting her mother, returned to Augusta Friday.

The basket-ball game between Bucksport A. A. and Bluehill was cancelled by Bucksport. The third game between the town and Boy Scout teams was fast and exciting. The town team won by the score of 30 to 20.

The Village Improvement society had an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Chase, Feb. 1. Plans for the summer were outlined and discussed. Rev. Joseph Beach addressed the meeting on the subject of the Y. M. C. A. work in France, and Postmaster Hinesley on the urgent need of increasing the sale of war-savings stamps. Entertaining papers were read by Mrs. Florence Merrill and Mrs. Edith Chase.
Feb. 4.

SORRENTO.
Mr. and Mrs. George Bartlett have gone to Waltham, Mass., where they will be employed in the watch factory.

The Red Cross auxiliary holds weekly meetings, which are well attended. Next week the workers will meet with Mrs. Agnes V. Kane, and on Feb. 14, a supper and business meeting will be held at the town hall.

The sale of war savings and thrift stamps is very satisfactory for a town of this size and at this time of the year. Postmaster Trundy reports sales for December and January about \$75, three full books with several others started, and with the house-to-house canvass next week, it is expected several others will become interested.
Jan. 31.

PENOBSCOT.
Private Earle Bridges is welcomed home from Camp Devens for a short leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Littlefield are at the home of his mother, Mrs. Alwilda Littlefield.

The ladies' aid of the Methodist church is making plans for an entertainment to be given soon.

The senior class of Clark high school is preparing its annual play, "The Deacon's Second Wife".

Ernest Snowman of Castine spent a few days last week with his mother, Mrs. Phebe Snowman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eaton, who have been in Orland some time, have returned to their home on Patten's hill.
Feb. 1.

WOODLOCKE.
Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children break up colds in 24 hours, relieve feverishness, headache, stomach troubles, teething disorders and destroy worms. At all drugists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, MOTHER GRAY CO., LeRoy, N. Y.

Advertisements.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER
Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold by Alexander's Pharmacy.

WIN HIGH HONOR BY HEROIC DEEDS

Recent Examples of Courage and Self-Sacrifice in British Records.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR OTHERS

Second Lieutenant, in Face of Liquid Fire Attack, Holds Enemy Off Until Help Comes—Sergeant Who Was Born to Command.

London, England.—The London Gazette, with official brevity, recently gave accounts of the heroism and devotion to duty of nine British soldiers, who have been rewarded by the highest honor the British soldier can win—the Victoria cross. The brief stories from their very reticence tell all the more effectively of thrilling bravery and of the exhibition of capacity for leadership on the part of an officer, N. C. O.'s and men.

The case of Second Lieut. H. F. Parsons, who belonged to the Gloucester regiment, is one where a junior officer grasped the importance of the post he was holding, and at the cost of his own life, and despite severe burns from liquid fire, saved the situation on his part of the line. The bombers holding the post were forced back, but Lieutenant Parsons hung on, bombing the advancing enemy, and delayed them long enough to enable a bombing party to be formed and come into action. The party succeeded in driving the enemy out of the line before they reached any of the British trenches.

How long Lieutenant Parsons held the position is not stated, but we do know that he was severely burned before the situation developed and that during the time he held the enemy he received such severe wounds that he died from them.

Fought Until Gun Worked.

Another man who displayed the same grasp of the facts of a situation, and gave his life to hold an important post, was a Canadian infantry sergeant, Frederick Hobson. During a strong hostile counter-attack, an enemy shell exploded on a forward post, where there was a Lewis gun, and buried the gun, killing all the crew but one man. Sergeant Hobson climbed from his trench and ran up to the gun. He helped to dig it out and got it into action against the advancing enemy. The post lay in a communication trench that led to the hostile lines, and the enemy were coming down the trench and across the open. No doubt the burial of the gun had something to do with the fact that it jammed and stopped firing. There was nothing now to hold the enemy. Sergeant Hobson had been wounded, but he told the gunner to correct the stoppage, and rushed forward. Single handed, he fought the enemy with bayonet and clubbed rifle until at last he was killed with a rifle shot.

But his bravery had saved the situation. The Lewis gun again came into action and held the enemy until reinforcements arrived, when the attack was completely defeated.

It sometimes occurs in a difficult situation that one man will stand out as a born leader. He is the man of the party who understands the position and is quick to seize the most meager opportunity that presents itself. It is apparent that Lance Sergt. John Moyney of the Irish guards is such a man. This Irishman, from Rathdowney, in Queens county, won the Victoria cross for most conspicuous bravery and not a little ability as a leader.

He was in command of 15 men forming two advanced posts. With no water and little food, he held the position for 96 hours, though surrounded by the enemy. The morning of the fifth day, a greatly superior force of the enemy advanced to dislodge this party, which was apparently a thorn in their flesh. Sergeant Moyney ordered his men out of their shellholes, and taking the initiative, attacked the enemy with bombs. He had a Lewis gun with his party and used it with deadly effect from the flank. The enemy got round him, but by a charge he broke through, himself leading the rush. Half-way across the path of his retirement was a stream, and the sergeant took advantage of this to cover the retirement of his men. He was helped by a Lancashire man, Private Thomas Woodcock. Between them they held up the enemy until the whole party had got across the stream, when both retired under a shower of bombs.

Private Saves Wounded Man.
Private Woodcock helped the sergeant by using his Lewis gun until the very last moment. The enemy were almost right up at the post before he and his N. C. O. cleared out. The enemy were throwing bombs as quickly as they could, and the "bursts" were all around the stream. Private Woodcock was nearly clear of the stream when he heard the cries of some man left behind. A member of the party was calling for help. In spite of the bombs, Woodcock waded back into the stream and picked up the man who was calling for help. He took him out of the water and carried him, in broad daylight, right across the open ground under heavy machine gun fire; so the entire party got safely away.

Private Thomas Woodcock of Wigan, Lancashire, receives the Victoria cross as does his N. C. O. lance sergeant, Moyney. Their adventure is a very fine example of the initiative and courage of the British soldier.

BACK FROM THE FRONT



Natly dressed in khaki and bringing with her many thrilling stories of experiences on the western front in France, Miss Carolyn Stevens of the famous old Hoboken family, returned to her home on a furlough of three weeks. She has driven supply automobiles and ambulances for more than a year and has been under fire of German guns on numerous occasions. She was on the western front when the Germans bombarded Nancy and during the artillery engagement was under fire for many hours. On one occasion while she was attending to some children, who had been overcome by gas from the German lines, her ambulance was bombed by a German aviator. She was the first woman to drive through the newly established American camp after the arrival of General Pershing's forces, from whom she received a stirring ovation.

OYSTER FAILS TO PROPAGATE

Experts Unable to Determine Cause for Disappearance of Connecticut Bivalve.

New Haven, Conn.—In two years there may not be any Connecticut oysters. Government experts have been looking into the failure of a "set" in Connecticut waters for two years, but thus far have been unable to determine why the once plentiful bivalve fails to propagate in the sound.

A "set" is the term used to describe the conditions when oyster spawn attach themselves to shells dumped into the sound waters for the purpose. The spawn floats on the water and attaches itself to favorable objects under water in August.

A year ago last August there was little or no "set" and this year none at all. Just what has brought about this condition is a mystery not only to oystermen, but to experts who have been probing the failure. Oysters which were "set" several years ago are still growing under favorable conditions and from them the markets of the East are supplied.

CARTRIDGES USED IN MAKING OF CRUCIFIX

Denver, Colo.—A crucifix made of German cartridges and bullets is the unique war souvenir of Lieut. Thomas Patterson Campbell of this city.

Lieutenant Campbell served in the American Ambulance corps on the French war front, and was presented with the crucifix by a French mechanic.

It was made in an airdrome on the Aisne front; its polygonal base foundation was cut from the base of a 225-millimeter howitzer shell casing; the stand is the fuse cap of an Austrian 106-millimeter projectile, while the cross itself is composed of German cartridges and bullets picked up in "No Man's Land."

'DINING' TRADE NOT 'INCOME'

Internal Revenue Commissioner Rules Money Spent on Customers May Be Deducted.

Washington.—"Dining" out-of-town buyers is a proper business expense for commercial houses and may be deducted legitimately from earnings in figuring incomes and excess profits taxes, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled. Many New York and Chicago jobbers of clothing, millinery, and other merchandise had asked anxiously for such an interpretation, urging that the cost of meals and entertainment for prospective customers was no small item. So long as the dinners have a business aspect, they may be charged against earnings, the commissioner decided.

Alaskans Do Their Bit.
Seattle, Wash.—Alaskans are making a vigorous effort to conserve all sorts of food as an aid to the government in the prosecution of the war, according to officers of steamships arriving here from Alaskan ports.

OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German Leaders Belongs to Age of Barbarism.

SOLEMN PLEDGE MERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statemen Had No Intention of Keeping Faith With Agreement on International Law—Horrors Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis!"—woe to the conquered! For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in confining the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honors and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had been trained in the ideas voiced by Gen. von Hartmann 40 years ago: "Terrorism is seen to be a relatively gentle procedure, useful to keep the masses of the people in a state of obedience." This had been Bismarck's policy, too. According to Moritz Busch, Bismarck's biographer, Bismarck, exasperated by the French resistance, which was still continuing in January, 1871, said:

"If in the territory which we occupy, we cannot supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send a flying column into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

Horrors Told in Soldiers' Diaries.
The frightfulness taught by the German leaders held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr— gave the alarm in the town of Vise. Every one was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of noncommissioned officer Reinhold Koehn of the Second battalion of engineers, Third army corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemmer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth landwehr and the Seventeenth). The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Germans set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian regiment and landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrific spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Hamann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916 Irvin S. Cobb said:
"Briefly what I saw was this: I saw

wide areas of Belgium and France in which not a penny's worth of wanton destruction had been permitted to occur, in which the ripe pears hung untouched upon the garden walls; and I saw other wide areas where scarcely one stone had been left to stand upon another; where the fields were ravaged; where the male villagers had been shot in squads; where the miserable survivors had been left to den in holes, like wild beasts."

Even Soldiers Horrified.
Some German soldiers, we are glad to see, showed their horror at the foul deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was clotted blood on all the beads, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 60 in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church are shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance Corporal Paul Spielman of the Ersatz, first brigade of Infantry of the Guard.)

"In the night the inhabitants of Liege became mutinous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry."

"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 300 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liege."

"August 24. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is a lot, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth company, Thirtieth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

"Behaved Like Vandals."

"August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"August 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable."

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Birn and Dinant, village of Disongne). At 11 o'clock—the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Maas begins near Dinant. . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance."

"August 24.—In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead." (From the diary of Mathern, Fourth company, Eleventh Jager battalion, Magburg.)

All Male Inhabitants Shot.

"A shell burst near the Eleventh company, and wounded seven men, three very severely. At five o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the male inhabitants of Nomeny, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses, and seized all who resisted, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our own were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It is a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Eighth Bavarian regiment of infantry, Thirtieth reserve division.)

Too Many Servants in Britain.

Duncan Miller asked the minister of national service, says the London Times, whether his attention has been called to the number of advertisements for servants in households of one, two or three persons, where seven to ten indoor servants are already kept, and whether he proposes to limit the number of indoor servants employed in each household. The minister of national service replied that he had already pointed out how essential it is, in the national interest, that no person should employ more servants than are absolutely necessary. The minister trusts that the awakened consciences of those who have in this respect failed to appreciate their duty will provide an immediate and sufficient remedy. If not, he will tell his plan in the general statement on man power.

DOCTOR SAYS VINOL IS THE BEST TONIC

Honest Opinion Doctor Gave His Patient

Bedford, Ohio.—"I was in a pitiful condition, weak, nervous and run down so I could not do my housework. I had doctored for years and tried everything under the sun. A friend told me about Vinol. I asked my doctor about it, and he replied, 'It certainly is the best medicine that can be had today. I couldn't give you any better.' I took it, and today I am as well and strong as any woman could wish to be, and it was Vinol that saved me."—Mrs. Frank A. Horky, Ash St., Bedford, Ohio.
We guarantee this famous cod liver and iron tonic for all such conditions, Alexander's Pharmacy, C. E. Alexander, Prop., Ellsworth.

COUNTY NEWS

SEDGWICK.
Paul Byard, who has been ill of appendicitis, is out again.

Quite a number of the residents from Deer Isle are taking advantage of the ice bridge across the Reach to visit friends in town. People here also go across to the island both on foot and with teams.

News was received last week of the death of Mrs. Mary Redman of Newton, Mass. Mrs. Redman was the widow of Hiram Redman, and was well known by the older residents of the town. For some years she had lived with her only son, Frank M., at Newton. She had been ill for sixteen months, during the last two months being a great sufferer. She was tenderly cared for by her son and his wife and two children, who will deeply feel her loss. The body was entombed to be brought here in the spring and buried by the side of her husband in the family lot in Rural cemetery.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, Eggemogin lodge, F. and A. M., installed the following officers: W. M., Raymond Bridges; S. W., Wilbur S. Daniels; J. W., Chandler Bowden; treasurer, John W. Paris; secretary, Frank C. Allen; S. D., George S. Bridges; J. D., Charles Dority; S. S., Myron Carter; J. S., Albert Billings; chaplain, P. M. Arthur Sargent; marshal, P. M. Theodore A. Smith; tyler, Fred A. Holmes. After listening to a pleasing entertainment, the company repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful repast was served.
Feb. 4.

BROOKLIN.

H. A. Kane, who has been in town two weeks, returned to Addison today.
Mrs. R. A. Flye, who has been very ill of grip, is much better.

Leonell Flye and F. B. Kane were in Ellsworth last week.

Mrs. Rose Allen is spending several days at Dr. F. S. Herrick's, the guest of Mrs. Lizzie Hamilton.

Several young ladies will hold a dance at I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Miss Evelyn Gray, who has been teaching at North Anson, came home Saturday to care for her sister, Mrs. R. A. Flye.

Adelbert Anderson and daughter Grace spent the week-end with his parents, Avery Anderson and wife, at North Brooklin.

Mr. Cullum of New York, Mr. Goddard's private secretary, has presented to the library eight books of new fiction. The association appreciates this gift very much.

H. M. Pease was the victim of a pleasant surprise party Saturday evening, his birthday, when twenty-eight Rebekahs called on him. A delightful evening was enjoyed.
Feb. 4.

ONE FEMME.

Ralph Lally of Ellsworth is visiting here.

The Sunshine club was entertained at Mrs. James Jordan's last Wednesday.

Mrs. Willis Salisbury is in Mariaville for a week nursing Mrs. Rodney Salisbury.

Mr. Murphy and family are moving into their new boarding house at the mill.

Dr. Jackson of East Eddington was called Thursday by the illness of Mrs. Winnie Moore.

Mrs. Grace Prescott of South Brewer and Will Given were at Carrie Grandle's part of last week.
Feb. 2.

DAVIS.

Miss Mildred Smith is at Salisbury Cove with her brother Howe.

Miss Irene Butler returned home Saturday, after a visit with her sisters, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Gladys Butler.

Mrs. Covey received word from her son Elvin, who has been in training at Fort Williams, that he is in a Portland hospital, where he underwent an operation.
Feb. 4.

NORTH LAMOINE.

Mrs. John Moore and infant son are visiting her parents, Henry Linscott and wife.
Feb. 2.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BE CAREFUL.
The widespread blizzard is causing such a demand for cough medicines that almost any sort of mixture is finding sale. Avoid unknown concoctions that might contain harmful drugs. When you buy Foley's Honey and Tar Compound you are certain of getting a family cough medicine of high standard and genuine merit. It contains no opiates. —Moore's Drug Store.

WRITTEN RECORD OF ATROCITIES

Diaries of German Soldiers Tell
of Murder and Pillage in
Belgian Cities.

CALLED "DISGRACE TO ARMY"

No Discrimination Made Between Innocent and Guilty—Infants Shot in Dead Mothers' Arms—Testimony of Brand Whitlock.

Very many German soldiers who have been taken prisoner had kept diaries, and these have been confiscated by the captors. Many have been published, frequently with facsimile reproductions to guarantee their authenticity. The following extracts, with the testimony of Brand Whitlock, are made public by the committee on public information at Washington:

"Aug. 23. . . . Our men came back and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get any further, as the villagers were shooting at us from every house. We shot the whole lot—16 of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time.

. . . . The men had already shown their brutal instincts; . . .

"The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards.

"The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs.

"The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop this, the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus, however, was apparently set on fire without cause. A cyclist fell off his machine and his rifle went off. He immediately said he had been shot at. All the inhabitants were burnt in the houses. I hope there will be no more such horrors.

"Disgrace to Our Army."
"At Leppes apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them.

"In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine. Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded—everyone is very jumpy.

"September 3. Still at Rethel, on guard over prisoners. . . . The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere and beautiful silk, but in what a state . . . Good God! . . . Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The Vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked.

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

"I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. . . . One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid raincoat under the staircase and a camera for Felix." (From the diary of an officer in the One Hundred Seventy-eighth regiment, Twelfth Saxony corps.)

But his horror apparently was not shared by the German commander in chief, as is evident from the following:

"Order.

"To the People of Liege.
"The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

"Liege, 22d August, 1914.

"GENERAL VON BUELOW."

Brand Whitlock Writes of Massacres. In his report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of state, Minister Whitlock has much to tell of the policy of frightfulness. The following passages refer to the subject of massacres:

"Summary executions took place (at Dinant) without the least semblance of judgment. The names and number of the victims are not known, but they must be numerous. I have been unable to obtain precise details in this respect and the number of persons who have died is unknown. Among the

persons who were shot are: Mr. Defoin, mayor of Dinant; Sassezath, first alderman; Nimmer, aged seventy; Consul for the Argentine Republic Victor Poncelet, who was executed in the presence of his wife and seven children; Wasseige and his two sons; Messrs. Gustave and Leon Nicaise, two very old men; Jules Monin and others all shot in the cellar of their brewery; Mr. Camille Pistte and son, aged seventeen; Philippart Piedfort, his wife and daughter; Miss Marsigny. During the execution of about forty inhabitants of Dinant the Germans placed before the condemned their wives and children. It is thus that Madam Albin who had just given birth to a child, three days previously, was brought on a mattress by German soldiers to witness the execution of her husband; her cries and supplications were so pressing that her husband's life was spared."

"On the 26th of August German soldiers entered various streets (of Louvain) and ordered the inhabitants of the houses to proceed to the Place de la Station, where the bodies of nearly a dozen assassinated persons were lying. Women and children were separated from the men and forced to remain on the Place de la Station during the whole day. They had to witness the execution of many of their fellow citizens, who were for the most part shot at the side of the square, near the house of Mr. Hemaide. The women and children, after having remained on the square for more than 15 hours, were allowed to depart. The Gardes Civiques of Louvain were also taken prisoners and sent to Germany, to the camp of Munster, where they were held for several weeks.

"On Thursday, August 27, order was given to the inhabitants to leave Louvain because the city was to be bombarded. Old men, women, children, the sick, priests, nuns, were driven on the roads like cattle. More than 10,000 of the inhabitants were driven as far as Tirlemont, nearly 12 miles from Louvain.

Infants Shot in Mothers' Arms. "One of the most sorely tried communities was that of the little village of Taminies, down in what is known as the Borinage, the coal fields near Charleroi. Taminies is a mining village in the Sambre; it is a collection of small cottages sheltering about 5,000 inhabitants, mostly all poor laborers.

"The little graveyard in which the church stands bears its mute testimony to the horror of the event. There are hundreds of new-made graves, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers; the crosses are so closely huddled that there is scarcely room to walk between them. The crosses are alike and all bear the same date, the sinister date of August 22, 1914."

"But whether their hands were cut off or not, whether they were impaled on bayonets or not, children were shot down, by military order, in cold blood. In the awful crime of the Rock of Bayard, there overlooking the Meuse below Dinant, infants in their mothers' arms were shot down without mercy. The deed, never surpassed in cruelty by any band of savages, is described by the bishop of Namur himself:

"One scene surpasses in horror all others; it is the fusillade of the Rocher Bayard near Dinant. It appears to have been ordered by Colonel Meister. This fusillade made many victims among the nearby parishes, especially those of des Rivages and Neffe. It caused the death of nearly 90 persons, without distinction of age or sex. Among the victims were babies in arms, boys and girls, fathers and mothers of families, even old men.

Dead Children in Pile of Bodies.

"It was there that 12 children under the age of six perished from the fire of the executioners, six of them as they lay in their mothers' arms:

"The child Fievet, three weeks old.

"Maurice Betems, eleven months old.

"Nelly Pollet, eleven months old.

"Gilda Genon, eighteen months old.

"Gilda Marchot, two years old.

"Clara Struvay, two years and six months.

"The pile of bodies comprised also many children from six to fourteen years. Eight large families have entirely disappeared. Four have but one survivor. These men that escaped death—and many of whom were ridged with bullets—were obliged to bury in a summary and hasty fashion their fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters; then after having been relieved of their money and being placed in chains they were sent to Cassel (Prussia)."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the secretary of our legation in Belgium, visited Louvain during its systematic destruction by the Germans. In "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," New York, 1917, pages 164-165, he relates what the German officers told him:

"It was a story of clearing out civilians from a large part of the town, a systematic routing out of men from cellars and garrets, wholesale shootings, the generous use of machine guns, and the free application of the torch—the whole story enough to make one see red. And for our guidance it was impressed on us that this would make people respect Germany and think twice about resisting her."

German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the firing have defended this policy of frightfulness, e. g.:

"We are not only compelled to accept the war that is forced upon us . . . but are even compelled to carry on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness, an employment of every imaginable device, unknown in any previous war."—Pastor D. Baumgarten, in Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit, "German Speeches in Difficult Days,"

LET EVERY CHILD OWN TREE

Many Reasons Why Its Possession Exerts a Beneficent Influence on Period of Adolescence.

Every child should own a tree. A tree is a symbol of life. It lives. It stands for everything that is noble. It is rooted in the soil and stretches itself toward heaven. It stands for patience, humility, persistence, beauty, courage and God. The child should plant the tree himself and thereafter watch it grow year by year. He should put his hands on its rough bark and say: "This is my tree. I will stand by it, and live up to it."

It is curious how blind we sometimes are to certain ideals because we cannot see and handle them. We need something to connect us with the invisible but none the less potent and formative word of aspiration and inspiration. What could be better than a tree?

There is something about the silent beauty of a tree that casts over us a spell of calmness and invincibility. The storms of life may sway and break our branches, the grim and melancholy autumn may strip us of our brilliance, but the spring will come once more and clothe us in a new glory. So we go on fulfilling the majesty of the law.

If your child owns a tree, the memory of its beneficent influence will cling to him through life.—Country Gentleman.

ADAM HELD UP AS MODEL

Undoubtedly First Man Had Many Points of Superiority Over the Modern Husband.

Adam, the first, was a man of lovable disposition and a model husband, so I am informed by the recorders of early events. Never once in the recollection of his biographers did he speak ill of his beloved soul mate in the presence of human company, and according to those who were let into his exclusive confidence and were able to know all his private affairs, he never kicked on her cooking, nor growled at her housework. Whether she wore her gowns high-cut or low in the neck was a matter of little or no concern to him so long as she was respectfully attired in the fashion of the period. And when she got fired from the Palm garden for nibbling apples without someone's consent, Adam didn't sneak off to Reno, as husbands do today, to apply for a divorce. No. He cast aside his overalls, threw up his job and went out with the little lady like a little man. That was the kind of a sponser he was.—Cartoons Magazine.

Bonuses for Babies.

It is often suggested that state bonuses should be paid for babies after the war, in order to increase the population, remarks a writer in London Tit-Bits. Australia has already set the example in this respect, and since 1912 a good number of parents have received the £5, which is the maximum allowance for children of white parentage.

But state bonuses fall into insignificance when compared with the substantial sums of money which are now and then allotted to babies by generous individuals. A notable instance occurred at New York four years ago. The manager of the traffic department at the Waldorf hotel had done frequent services for a rich steel magnate, and always refused anything in the shape of gratuities. But when the traffic manager got married the steel magnate declared that he would get even by forwarding a bonus for the first baby. The baby was born about twelve months after the marriage, and the Pittsburgher kept his word by forwarding a check for \$5,000, to be put in the bank as a trust fund for the child.

Fathers and Sons in Congress.

The statement that the election of John H. Bankhead to the United States senate and that of his son, William B. Bankhead, to the House of Representatives from the state of Alabama is the first instance in the political history of this country where father and son have served contemporaneously in congress is an error. Henry Southard of Baskingridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, was elected to congress in 1800, serving until 1811, and again in 1814, serving until 1821. February 16, 1821, his son, Samuel L. Southard, took his seat in the congress as United States senator from New Jersey, and was at once assigned to the joint committee on the Missouri compromise resolutions, and both voted in favor of them. It is claimed that Senator Southard was the actual originator of the resolutions, and induced Henry Clay to introduce them.

Remembered Fellow-Sufferer.

An acquaintance formed in a boat full of castaways half a century ago bore tangible fruit for Frederick Clough of San Francisco, who has been notified that through the will of Henry Ferguson of Hartford, Conn., he is left a bequest of \$100 a month for the rest of his life. Clough is now seventy-one years of age. When he met Ferguson, Clough was a sailor on the old clipper ship Hornet, and Ferguson was a passenger. The ship caught fire in the South Pacific and the two escaped in a boat with thirteen members of the crew. After forty-four days of extreme hardship, during which they ran short of both food and water, the party finally made one of the Hawaiian Islands. There was the only boat saved. Clough and Ferguson both went to San Francisco, the former remaining there and the latter returning to his home in Hartford.

WHALERS AGAIN ARE ACTIVE

Ancient Industry Has Undergone Noteworthy Revival in America in Last Few Years.

News dispatches telling of the recent capture of three sperm whales by Grays Harbor hunters serve as a reminder that the ancient industry of whaling has undergone a noteworthy revival in the last few years. It is an interesting fact that this revival has been due largely to the development of the battleship, one of the most modern creations of man.

Hundreds of whalers from American ports sailed the seas in the times before the Civil war, when whale oil was used for lighting. The discovery of petroleum caused a slump in the industry. Historic New Bedford and Nantucket became the boneyards of a once mighty fleet, and the race of hardy American mariners developed by whaling became almost extinct. The old romances passed into tradition.

But as ships, and particularly battleships, grew in size and number it was found that for use in certain of the bearings in their ponderous engines there was nothing that would quite take the place of "case oil," found in the head of the sperm whale, which is strangely clear and does not disintegrate under great pressure and heat. So whalers began to take the sea again. They are not so primitive as those of the older generation, but their cargoes are more than ever in demand.

BARBED WIRE A WAR FACTOR

One of Peculiar Developments Is Use of American Product to Halt Armies' Progress.

The part that barbed wire has played in the war is reflected to some extent by the foreign commerce reports, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This is peculiarly an American product, the Blüden invention having been first utilized on a large scale by John W. Gates at St. Louis. The descriptions from the front show the effective use made of this simple invention, which the late Senator Ingalls said was suggested by the manner in which the milk cows avoided bramble bushes. It was woven and twisted into a barrier that seemed impenetrable until the British developed the use of artillery in such amazing fashion.

The study of fortifications has been followed from the beginning of human history, and it is a singular fact that a simple fencing device, designed for an untimbered country, should surpass every other obstacle to the progress of a modern army.

Lighting Methods Improved.

The great development of lighting within the last ten years is made appreciable only when the results are shown in figures. It is well-known the introduction of the metal filament lamps has reduced the consumption of current for a given amount of light to one-half or one-third of what it was before, but there has been also a great improvement in the durability of the new lamp. A French authority, A. Boutaric, has investigated the records of 1,234 lamps in 26 establishments. In 1908, only half of the metal filament lamps withstood as much as 200 hours of usage, but in 1914 not less than 96 per cent endured for that length of time, and the percentage of those having a life of 1,000 hours had risen from 31.5 to 80. Besides their carbon lamps, the French were making 30,000,000 metal filament lamps yearly as the war began, the prospect being a large increase on the return of peace.

Marooned on an Island.

David Grootch, a stenographer of Jonesboro, Ark., who was found on a small island in the Shoshone river near Cody, Wyo., told a weird story of having been marooned for 22 days on the island within sight of a wagon road over which people were constantly traveling. During this time he said his only nourishment was water. Grootch said he had been working on a ranch near Cody and went to Cody for a visit. He set out for a walk toward the river when his memory left him. When he regained consciousness he found himself on the island, 200 rods below a wagon bridge. He could not swim and the current was too swift for him to wade. Finally, Grootch said, he became so weak he could not stand, and lay helpless in the underbrush until a passerby saw him.

He Caught Them.

"Tommy, you were absent from school yesterday," said the teacher. "Yes'm," answered the boy. "Father wanted me to go fishin' with him." "But don't you know it would have been more profitable to have come to school?"

"Why, we wouldn't have brought home a darn fish if I hadn't gone along."

What He Would Advise.

"Would you advise me to marry a woman for her money?" "I don't know, but I would advise you never to let a woman know you had married for her money."

Mildly Curious.

"Let's price these orchids." "You don't want any orchids." "True, but I'd like to know if they still keep ahead of vegetables in price."

Sarcasm.

"It's almost impossible to get dyes nowadays." "Yes; I've noticed you haven't changed the color of your hair lately."

"HUNS" SCORNE LAW OF NATIONS

Use of Civilians as Hostages and for Screens Part of Devilish System.

FIRST MADE USE OF IN 1870

At That Time It Was Condemned by the Civilized World, but the German Military Leaders Have Never Abandoned It.

Ample proof that the march of the German armies through Belgium was marked by massacres and cruelties almost beyond belief is given in a document made public by the committee on public information, from which the following is taken:

The massacres in Belgium and northern France were a part of the German system of frightfulness. Another feature of this system was the use of civilians as hostages and for screens.

In discussing the use of hostages the German War Book (Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege) says:

"By hostages are understood those persons who, as security or bail for the fulfillment of treaties, promises, or other claims, are taken or detained by the opposing state or its army. Their provision has been less usual in recent wars, as a result of which some professors of the law of nations have wrongly decided that the taking of hostages has disappeared from the practice of civilized nations. . . .

"A new application of 'hostage right' was practiced by the German staff in the war of 1870, when it compelled leading citizens from French towns and villages to accompany trains and locomotives in order to protect the railway communications which were threatened by the people. Since the lives of peaceable inhabitants were, without any fault on their part, thereby exposed to grave danger, every writer outside Germany has stigmatized this measure as contrary to the law of nations and as unjustified towards the inhabitants of the country."

Cling to Frightfulness.

Although their deeds in the Franco-Prussian war had been universally condemned, as they themselves admitted, the leaders did not intend to abandon such a useful measure of frightfulness. In L'Interprete Militaire the forms were provided for such acts in the next war. Both in Belgium and in France the Germans have constantly used hostages. The evidence is contained in the proclamations of the governing authorities and also in the diaries of the German soldiers. A few examples from these will illustrate the system which was employed.

A specimen of the arbitrariness and cruelty is furnished by the proclamation of Major Dieckmann, from which the following sections are presented:

"After 9 a. m. on the 7th September, I will permit the houses in Beyne-Heusay, Grivegnée, and Bols-de-Breux to be inhabited by the persons who lived in them formerly, as long as these persons are not forbidden to frequent these localities by official prohibition.

Prominent People Hostages.

"In order to be sure that the above-mentioned permit will not be abused, the burgomasters of Beyne-Heusay and of Grivegnée must immediately prepare lists of prominent persons who will be held as hostages for 24 hours each at Fort Fleron, September 6, 1914, for the first time (the period of detention shall be) from 6 p. m. until September 7 at midday.

"The life of these hostages depends on the population of the above-mentioned communes remaining quiet under all circumstances.

"During the night it is severely forbidden to show any luminous signals. Bicycles are permitted only between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. (German time)."

"From the list which is submitted to me I shall designate prominent persons who shall be hostages from noon of one day until the following midday. If the substitute is not there in due time, the hostage must remain another 24 hours at the fort. After these 24 hours the hostage will incur the penalty of death, if the substitute fails to appear.

"Priests, burgomasters, and the other members of the council are to be taken first as hostages.

"I insist that all civilians who move about in my district . . . show their respect to the German officers by taking off their hats, or lifting their hands to their heads in military salute. In case of doubt, every German soldier must be saluted. Anyone who does not do this must expect the German military to make themselves respected by every means."

Hold Small Nations Have No Rights.

"The fate that Belgium has called down upon herself is hard for the individual, but not too hard for this political structure (Staatsgebilde), for the destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they cannot but have the right, in case of need, to stride over existence that cannot defend themselves, but live, as parasites, upon the rivalries of the great."—Prof. H. Oncken, in Sueddeutsche Monatshefte, (South German Monthly.)

Would they have dared to defend such a policy if they could have seen the announcement sent out by the parish of St. Hadelin with its silent eloquence?

This is an invitation to a service in memory of 60 men and women from one parish, of whom all but two were killed by the Germans in the massacre of August 5 and 6, 1914. The closing sentences are:

"Gentle Heart of Mary, be my refuge.

"Our Lady of Lourdes, pray for us.

"St. Joseph, patron of Belgium, pray for us.

"St. Hadelin, patron of the parish, pray for us."

"Sainte Barbe, patroness of kindly death, pray for us."

After reading such ghastly accounts, many of them written by German eyewitnesses, and knowing that similar tales were published widely in the German newspapers, it is difficult to read with patience such words as these:

"The German army (in which I of course include the navy) is today the greatest institute for moral education in the world."

"The German soldiers alone are thoroughly disciplined, and have never so much as hurt a hair of a single innocent human being."—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in Kriegsaufzeichnungen, "War Essays," 1914.

"We see everywhere how our soldiers respect the sacred defenselessness of woman and child."—Prof. G. Roethe, in Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit, "German Speeches in Difficult Days."

Hostages' Lives Hung by Thread.

"In order to insure sufficiently the safety of our troops and the tranquility of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German army."

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

"Reims, 12th September, 1914."

Beneath this proclamation there were posted the names of 81 hostages and a statement that others had also been seized as hostages. The lives of all these men depended in reality upon the interpretation which the German military authorities might give to the elastic phrase, "the least disorder," in the proclamation.

Hugh Gibson, in a Journal from our Legation in Belgium, page 184, explains what was likely to happen:

"Another thing is, that on entering a town, they hold the burgomaster, the procureur du roi, and other authorities as hostages to insure good behavior by the population. Of course, the hoodlum class would like nothing better than to see their natural enemies, the defenders of law and order, ignominiously shot, and they do not restrain themselves a bit on account of the hostages."

Diary of Bombardier Wetzel.

"Aug. 8th. First fight and set fire to several villages.

"Aug. 9th. Returned to old quarters; there we searched all the houses and shot the mayor and shot one man down from the chimney pot, and then we again set fire to the village.

"On the 18th August Letalle (?) captured 10 men with three priests because they have shot down from the church tower. They were brought into the village of Ste. Marie.

"Oct. 5th. We were in quarters in the evening at Willekamm. Lieutenant Radfells was quartered in the mayor's house and there had two prisoners (tied together) on a short whip, and in case anything happened they were to be killed.

"Oct. 11th. We had no fight, but we caught about 20 men and shot them. (From the diary of Bombardier Wetzel, Second Mounted Battery, First Kurhessian Field Artillery, Regiment No. 11.)"

The Germans also found it convenient on many occasions to secure civilians, both men and women, who could be forced to march or stand in front of the troops, so that the countrymen of the civilians would be compelled first to kill their own people if they resisted the Germans. This usage is illustrated in the following:

Letter of Lieutenant Eberlein.

"October 7, 1914.

"But we arrested three other civilians, and then I had a brilliant idea. We gave them chairs, and we then ordered them to go and sit out in the middle of the street. On their part, pitiful entreaties; on ours, a few blows from the butt end of the rifle. Little by little one becomes terribly callous at this business. At last they were all seated outside in the street. I do not know what anguished prayers they may have said but I noticed that their hands were convulsively clasped the whole time. I pitied these fellows, but the method was immediately effective."

"The flank fire from the houses quickly diminished, so that we were able to occupy the opposite house and thus to dominate the principal street. Every living being who showed himself in the street was shot. The artillery on its side had done good work all this time, and when, toward seven o'clock in the evening, the brigade advanced to the assault to relieve us I was in a position to report that Saint Die had been cleared of the enemy."

"Later on I learned that the regiment of reserve which entered Saint Die further to the north had tried the same experiment. The four civilians whom they had compelled in the same way to sit out in the street were killed by French bullets. I myself saw them lying in the middle of the street near the hospital."

"A. EBERLEIN."

"First Lieutenant."

Letter published on the 7th October, 1914, in the Vorabendblatt of the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten.